ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,009—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th March.
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4183	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st	April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th	

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Brchtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Follner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	750	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

☞ A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 15th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 9th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1894. Agents

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3216	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
NEW BROUGHAM.

A HANDSOME, Single-seat BROUGHAM, with Brass Naves, built to order at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Price Rs. 850. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, between 8 and 9 A.M., on week days, at his Office, or to Mr. J. THOMPSON, Superintendent of the Institution, on the Premises.

BABA LUXMON,
Secretary.
Chunam Kilu Road, 1st March, 1894.

AUCTION SALE! AUCTION SALE!!
AUCTION SALE!!!
OF VALUABLE DECCAN ICE MACHINERY.
A Favourable Opportunity to Capitalists.
On SATURDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1894,
Commencing at 4 P.M.
Under a Deed of Mortgage, dated 15th May, 1889.

THE Undersigned has been favoured with instructions from Mr. EDULJEE DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, the Mortgagee, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above date, time, and place, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY of the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Bund Road, Poona.

The Machinery is of Silby's Patent. For further particulars apply to

HAJEE CASSIM LUDHA,
Government, and Public Auctioneer,
East Street, Poona.

CHAMPAGNES OF HIGH REPUTE.
SHIPPED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GIESLER'S EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY, as shipped to Great Britain.	83 0	46 0	92 8	51 8
GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND	73 0	40 8	81 8	45 0
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	69 12	39 4	77 8	44 0
Perrier Jouet's "Reserve Cuvee"	77 8	42 12	86 8	47 8
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	92 0	47 12	102 8	53 8
Roederer's Reserve	92 0	...	102 8	...
Superior Sparkling Saumur	36 8	22 0	41 0	24 8

Sole Agents in this Presidency for Messrs. GIESLER'S Celebrated Brands.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY:

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES!

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
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TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.
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DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

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JUST DELIVERED, NEW TENNIS FLANNELS.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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YELLOW LEATHER POLISH,

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

			Rs. as
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin		3 12
Do. do.	,, ½	,,	2 0
"Pyramid" Mixture	,, ½	,,	2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture	,, 1	,,	3 4
Do. do.	,, ½	,,	1 12
"Rifle" Mixture	,, 1	,,	2 8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ¼	,,	0 14
Golden Fleece	,, ½	,,	1 12
Latakia	,, ½	,,	1 12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	,, 3 12	,,
COQUETAS	,, 3 8	,,

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonised Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
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BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

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57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

KATNI LIME WORKS.
(ESTABLISHED 1872.)
UNSLAKED IN LARGE BLOCKS AND FRESH SLAKED LIME.

THE Cheapest and Best Lime in India. Has the Largest Sale of any Lime in India. Used by the P. W. D., Railways, private people, and bought and sold by merchants all over India. Unequalled for White-washing and Building. Cheaper than the best Kunker lime. Why use Cement, which is so costly. Numerous Testimonials. (Please address in full.) Apply to

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST LAST LAST LAST LAST | TWO TWO | NIGHTS! NIGHTS! NIGHTS! NIGHTS! NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE,

Commencing at 4 P.M., Sharp.

Children under 10 years Half-price to All Parts of the Circus.

Box Plan at MITCHELLS' for Reserved Seats.

The HARMSTONS	Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE	Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS	Representative.
S. REICH	Agent.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

JUBBULPORE SKY RACES

WILL TAKE place March 29th and 31st. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Entries CLOSE on March 10th, 20th and 28th, respectively. Prospectuses from Honorary Secretary.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Jubbulpore Sky Races,
Jubbulpore, C. P.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

THE FIRST RACE of the SEASON will be SAILED on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

DRESS Rs. 75 to Rs. 120. **SUITS**.

Superior Cut and Finish.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or having any claims against the Estate of CHARLES WODEHOUSE, formerly of No. 58, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, in the County of London, but late of Kolhapore, in the Bombay Presidency of India, a Colonel in Her Imperial Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, European, Deceased (who died in the Red Sea, on his way to Europe from India, on or about the 18th August, 1893, and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will annexed tof whose property and credits were on the 27th February, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, the constituted Attorney of AMABLE LUCY WODEHOUSE, the Daughter and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the Deceased, for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Probate granted to her to have effect throughout the province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 22nd day of April, 1894, as after that day the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward Townsend Candy, as such Administrator, will pay or remit the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands to the said Amabel Lucy Wodehouse, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to Administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 7th day of March, 1894.

BROWN & MOIR,
Administrator's Attorneys.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAMCHANDRA TRIMBAK ACHARYA, Pleader of Thanna, has contracted for the absolute Sale to me of the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest, to or in the same by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known to the Undersigned, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece of land, situate at Lohar Chawl, in Bombay, containing by admeasurment 188 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1001, new No. 6,825, old Survey No. 1114, new Survey No. 1829, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1018, street No. 74, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the East partly by a common gully and partly by the property of Shunkar Janoba, on the West by the property of Narayan Lakhmidass, on the North by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and on the South by Sweeper's passage.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1894.

કાનજી લવજી,
(i.e.) CANJEE LOWJEE.
Address:—Lowjee Hemraj Shop,
Mooljee Jetha's Market,
Clock Lane, Bombay.

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THIS LIBRARY Supplies to the Mofussil Residents ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES at Very Moderate Terms. For particulars and Price List apply to the MANAGER.

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THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably the best adapted for all services required.

The HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. The GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT"

5 BADMINTON BATS (very superior), each Re. 1-8 and 2.
SHUTTLECOCKS (superior quality), per dozen Rs 3-8.
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TERMS—Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, [illegible] Appendices and a Copious Index.

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GALLOPING HORSES BY STEAM,
At Bori Bunder,
ADMISSION and a RIDE, Annas 2.
OPEN from 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Children Half-price.
CAPT. JAS. DOWNIE, Manager.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 9th March, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "EBRO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBRO, via Karachi, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1894.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
AND
LADY LANSDOWNE,
On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the MERITS of

LIPTON'S TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings.

To Obtain
A GOOD CUP
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Buy Only
LIPTON'S TEAS,
THE
FINEST
The World can Produce,
WHICH ARE NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY
LOW PRICES:—

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Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs. Nett.

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The Largest TEA DEALER
in the World.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

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WANTED, a CAPTAIN, for Coasting Steamer. Salary Rs. 200. Finds his own food. Apply to "A. C.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms, "No. 256," care of this Office.

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WANTED, Four Certificated **ENGINEERS**, for Water Works. Salary Rs. 130 per month. Send Testimonials to CHARLES BRIGGS, care of Post Master, Cawnpore.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TO LET, for 6 months certain, from 1st April, 1894, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba, facing Back Bay. For Rent, &c., apply to O. VON HOFFER, Austrian Lloyd's Office.

LONAULI.—A well-furnished **BUNGALOW**, TO BE LET, Whole or in Two Parts. For particulars apply Mrs. A. KILLEN, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 8 As. to Rs. 3.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WE Manufacture the **AUTOMATIC** CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers, chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel, Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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PEARSE'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Address: Apollo Street.

FRENCH and GERMAN, TAUGHT QUICKLY by an Experienced English Tutor. Terms moderate. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to TUTOR, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage, Annas 4.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRIJLL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 1 per year.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th March, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. R. S. Campbell, Mr. S. D. Sassoon and Mr. H. W. Uloth, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will EXPIRE on 31st March, 1894.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd February, 1894.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING advertised to be held on SATURDAY, 10th March, is POSTPONED, owing to a few cases of Chickenpox amongst the Children.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart., and Mr. EDWARD DALTON WYLIE in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay CEASED on 30th April, 1893.

Mr. DANIEL MACKINNON HAMILTON and Mr. RIVERS GRENFELL CURRIE are ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay, from 1st May, 1893.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,000.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th March 1894, Tenders for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR. (CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his **BAKERY** which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

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DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES
Albert Building, Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives **FIXED DEPOSITS** for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

ection of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce
0 a.m. to 6 p.m.
se-Distribution, English School for Hindu Girls,
Sir Mungaldas House," Girgaum, 4-30 p.m.
scription Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer
orps, Parel Institute.
e-Distribution, Leper Asylum at Matunga, 4-30 p.m.
rmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
nd Anatomical Museum, Bori Bunder.
sic at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

HE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds l meet, on the 11th instant, at Saar.

OLO.—The ground will be reserved for a game, or actise, this (Friday) evening, at 5 p.m.

RINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ebro entered and M. S Boadicea and steamer Calder left the dock sterday.

ICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chelydra and barque lden Fleece entered the dock yesterday; and the amer Aston Hall left it on Wednesday; and the amers D. Balduino and Canark yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, r extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General st Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow the 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the athiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturay, the 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 8th March, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule, 42 viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Hindle, residing at Sewree, was driving in a carriage and pair along the road near Pydhownie, when the horses took fright and ran into a public latrine, causing it some damage. One of the horse was so severely injured that it was shot on the following morning.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	E. A. Clode.
Ballet music	From Gustav III Act	Auber.
Lancers	'Arry and 'Arriet	John Crook.
Selection	Patience	A Sullivan.
Valse	L' etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor	H. F. Standhoft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Concertino for Cornet-a-Piston		Muller.
Valse	Les Sourires	Waldteufel.
Landler	Grossmutterchen	Hanger.
Selection	Erminie	Jakobowski.
Polka	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Wednesday last, at Champa Gully, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Jumnabai, aged ten years, residing with her parents at that locality. On Tuesday evening, the deceased was trying to get a vessel off a shelf over the fire-place, when her clothes caught fire, and she was extensively burnt. She was treated in the house, but never recovered, and died on the following morning. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

A HITCH IN A WEDDING PROCESSION.—Amiroodin Fazloodin, aged thirty years, residing at Jackeria Musjid Road, was, at about 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, sitting on one side of Old Nagpada Road, and looking at a wedding procession, which was passing along that street, when one of the horses employed in the procession, became restive and kicked him in the face, causing a fracture of the nose and forehead, over the left eyebrow. Amiroodin was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and had his injuries dressed.

FATAL FALL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, at Elphinstone Road, on the body of Jainabee, a woman, aged fifty years, lately a labourer, employed at the Bombay Thread Manufacturing Company, and residing at Parel Road. At 8 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the deceased went to the second floor of the factory to get some bobbins, and as she was getting down the staircase with then her foot lipped and she fell down, fracturing her skull, dying on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Ganoo Satwaji, who had lately arrived in Bombay from Poona, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of a silver coin, valued at Re. 1-4, the property of Durgabai, a woman, residing at the 3rd Lane Khetwady. At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the prosecutrix went to Null Bazar, where she made some purchases. She was returning home with her child on one arm, when the accused came from behind and removed the silver coin from the child's neck. The mother turned round, and seeing the accused running away with the coin, called out "thief! thief!!" and a detective policeman, who was standing close by, arrested the accused. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Lee Smith, of the Dock Police charged Currim Rahim and Latiff Abdul Rahim, lads of 18 and 13 years of age respectively, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ismail Jan Mahomed, another Mahomedan lad, by means of a three-cornered-iron scraper. The accused and the complainants are boiler boys on board the s.s. Bisagno, at present lying in the Prince's Dock. Some altercation took place among them on Wednesday evening, when they were scraping the boilers of the engines of the vessel. During the quarrel the complainant made use of some foul language, and the accused lost their temper. The second accused caught hold of him, and the first accused hit him on the head with the iron scraper, with which he was cleaning the boilers at the time. A wound was caused by the blow on the head, and the complainant calling out for help, the accused were arrested. The case stands adjourned, and both the accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—Ramzan Chapara, the muzaver of the Sidees in Bombay and residing on the first floor of the Sidee Durgah, at Tandell Street, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with criminally assaulting Miriam, a dancing girl, aged eight years. On the night of the 6th instant, there was a nautch in the Sidee Durgah, which was attended by the girl Miriam and her mother. At 8 o'clock the girl being tried, was directed by her mother to go to her room, which was next to that of the accused on the first floor of the durgah. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, the mother, on hearing her daughter screaming, ran upstairs, and saw the accused leaving her daughter's room and running into his own. The girl made a statement to her mother, who called one of the headmen of the caste and explained to him the circumstances. Eventually a report was made to Inspector Greyhurst. The accused in defence, stated that the case was got up against him but the could not assign any reason as to why the mother whom he (the accused) looked upon as his sister should have brought against him a false charge. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD PARSEE WIDOW.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at 3rd Marine Lines regarding the death of Naneebai, an old Parsee widow, aged eighty-four years. The deceased had been a widow for the last forty years, and since the death of her husband she had been supported by her friends and relatives, and had no fixed place of residence. The deceased, on account of her old age, was very feeble, and her sight as well as her hearing were very defective. At half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the deceased was crossing Carnac Road and was going in the direction of Shaik Memon Street, when she was suddenly knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a hack victoria, and two of the wheels passed over her arms. There was no driver in the victoria, and as it came running from the direction of Carnac Bridge, a policeman shouted out to the deceased as well as to other passers-by, but the deceased appeared to take no notice of the policeman's warning, and continued on her course, with the result that she was knocked down and run over, sustaining a fracture of the left arm and a scalp wound at the back of her head. She was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on the following day. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a runway horse in a back victoria.

EVENING PARTY AT GRANT ROAD.—The friends and admirers of Messrs. Oomer Jamal and Kassim Hajee Mitha gave an evening party, on Wednesday in honor of the event of those gentlemen being made Justices of the Peace by the Local Government. A gathering of gentlemen of the native mercantile community was held in Hajee Cassum Joosub's bungalow, at Grant Road, which was gaily decorated with flowers and banners. The grounds and the hall of the building were tastefully illuminated and the committee appointed for the reception of guests had exerted much pains and trouble to make the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one. A string band in the compound played selections of music, while a *corps de ballet* of nautch girls entertained the guests in the front room with their dancing, to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music. Amongst those present were the two gentlemen in whose honour the party was given; Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Harry Brewin, Mahomed Husein Hakim, Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Hassumbhoy Visram, Ismailji Ibhraim Kurva, Vithal Krishnaji Vandeker, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Messrs. Madhavlal Govindrao, Framji Bhicaji, Kaihosro Cursedji Lalkaka, Sitaram Dhagji Vasleker, Shivji Dhurmaji, Dawoodbhoy Moosa, &c. Messrs. Mirza Husein Khan and Badrudin Abdula Kur addressed the assembly at some length in Urdu, and recounted the services of Messrs. Oomer Jamal and Kassim Hajee Mitha, who, they asserted, were rightly rewarded by the Government for their valuable services to the Government and the public alike during the late riots. Floral garlands were then thrown round the necks of the guests of the evening, and a valuable cashmere shawl was presented to each of them by their friends. Light refreshments were also provided for the guests, who, enjoying heartily, dispersed at a late hour.

OBITUARY.—We have to record the untimely death of Mr. A. Samson, the popular Medical and Sanitary Officer of Panwel. The deceased had been suffering from pneumonia for a week, and notwithstanding the best medical attention died on Sunday, at 2 p.m. Dr. Samson for a long period was chairman of the Panwel Municipal Committee. He was a liberal friend of the poor and needy, and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. He was an elocutionist of no mean order, a genuine poet, a deep thinker, and an earnest writer. Dr. Samson wrote several useful works, which have been much appreciated in literary circles. He leaves a widow and six children.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. V. K. Dhairyavan, B.A.,LL.B. and barrister-at-law, died at the age of 45 at his residence, Queen's Road, Chowpatty. He was of a most amiable disposition. Taking his B.A.degree in 1872 he graduated LL.B., in 1876, and was awarded "The Arnold Scholarship" for his proficiency in Hindoo Law. In the year 1877 he proceeded to England, having previously obtained the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobai Travelling Fellowship. Having successfully passed his examination, he was called to the Bar in 1880. Two years afterwards Mr. Dhairyavan was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University. During the last fourteen years he had been practising at the Bombay Bar and in the Mofusil Courts. He was formerly a Government member of the Municipal Committee at Bandora, and before his departure to England edited the *Indu-Prakash*.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

EXTRA Silver Spoon Competitions were held on the Kalyan Range by members of the G I P Ry. Vols., who are also members of the Club, on Monday, the 5th, instant, the winning scores at each distance being very good. Extra Silver Spoon competitions were also held at Coorla on Thursday, the 8th instant, by members of "A" Company, B. V. Rifles, in connection with the Bayley Shield Competition, the best score at each distance being very good.

39TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score 500 yards
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	24*
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R Vols	23
Corpl A C Scott, G I P R Vols	22
Lce Sergt A Paterson, G I P R Vols	21
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	21
Sergt Inst T E Tuffield, G I P R Vols	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	18
Vol A Irving, G I P R Vols	17

*Winner of spoon.

40TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	600 yards
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R Vols	22†
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	18
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	17
Vol A Irving, G I P R Vols	14
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	12
Lce Sergt A Paterson, G I P R Vols	11
Corpl A C Scott, G I P R Vols	10
Sergt Instr T E Tuffield, G I P R Vols	10

†Winner of spoon.

41ST EXTRA COMPETITION.	200 yards
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	23‡
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	17

‡ Winner of spoon.

42ND EXTRA COMPETITION.	300 yards.
Serjt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	23*
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Corrpl F E Otto	11

* Winner of spoon.

43RD EXTRA COMPETITION.	600 yards
Lce Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	24†
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr sergt J E Kees	21
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	17

† Winner of spoon.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

620-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Jugonnath and another vs Bulwant Keshow Joshi—Darasha Bazonjee—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregrosa, and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hussein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne G and S.

629-93—In person—Heerabai alis Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thackur—Chalk, W and S.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

656-91—Ardasir H D—Francis Law Latham vs Moulvi Abdul Cader Jetikar and others—Nanu and H and K D S—Part heard.

342-93—Roughton and B—Munsoor Solomon vs. Jacob Aaron Bhaishunker and others. Part heard.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

291-93—Kessowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

8 P.M.—Choral Litany; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe, on the Stations of the Cross.

A DOCTOR in Brixton asks whether the London School Board is really doing its duty to the rising generation. Take his own experience. The other day he engaged a boy as "buttons," and impressed upon him the necessity of showing the greatest politeness to all ladies and gentlemen who called at the surgery. What then was his astonishment when the lad ushered in an elderly gentleman with the curt announcement "Smith." When the patient retired, the doctor, in wrath, seized "buttons," and, shaking him, cried "You young rascal, didn't I tell you to put on your best manners when patients called? Why did you say 'Smith,' like a street boy, instead of 'Mr.' Smith?" "Please, sir," answered the youth, "I didn't know he was married!" "That boy," adds the doctor, "had passed the seventh standard in a Board School, had taken a prize in geometry, and yet didn't know that a bachelor is called 'Mr.' as well as a married man!"

Holloway's Pills.—The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times.—They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before expected. The sale of those Pills through out the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no Medscine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints which are incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

FORGERY OF VALUABLE SECURITIES.

IMPERATRIX VS. SANTU SARUPJEE AND THREE OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Assistant Sessions Judge of Sattara, who in October last, convicted the first and third accused of forgery of two valuable securities, and the second and fourth accused of abetment of the offences; and sentenced the first and third to three years rigorous imprisonment each for each offence; the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence; and the fourth to rigorous imprisonment for two years for each offence. all the sentences to run concurrently. On appeal to Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sessions Judge of Sattara, the convictions of the first and third accused were confirmed, and the sentences were amended by directing that they be rigorously imprisoned for three years each, while the convictions of the second and fourth were altered to convictions under section 467, and the sentences were amended by directing that they be rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months and two years respectively. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Ganpat S. Rao, appeared for the third accused and Mr. B A. Bhagvat appeared for the other three accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering the decision of the Court said:—We called for the records of the trial before the Assistant Sessions Judge and of the appeal heard by the Sessions Judge of Satara on it being shown that the judgment in appeal confirmed the coviction on more slender grounds than those given in the orginal judgment, much of the theory of the prosecution which the prisoners had to meet at the trial and much of the evidence in support thereof, having been disbelived by the Sessions Judge. The witness Andu, whose name appears on the documents charged as forged as one of the executants, had in October, 1892, stated to the Mamlutdar of Patan, who as a Subordinate Magistrate, made the first inquiry into the case, that he had really executed the documents. Andu denied execution before the committing Magistrate in May, 1893, and again at the Sessions trial in October, 1893; and this denial was belived by the Assistant Judge, though not by the two Assessors. The Sessions Judge agreed with them that Andu had executed the deeds. A similar observation applies to the statements made by Andu's son, Abu, about some deeds of confirmation. On another and more important part of the case the Sessions Judge agrees with the Assessors and differs from the Assistant Judge, the Judge upholding the theory of the defence, the assistant Judge that of the prosecution. The complainant Dhondi has from the first alleged that he, on the 13th February, 1892, wrote his signature as witness on the two deeds under the inducement of a false statement made to him by prisoner No. 3, the Village Registrar, and that on finding out the fraud of taxing the latter with it, prisoner No.3 showed him the two deeds on the 17th February, 1892, with his name erased, and that of Bhau, prisoner No. 2, substituted for it, the erasures being clearly visible to the eye, when in October, 1892, the Mamlutdar called on prisoner No. 1, Santu, the vendee of the documents, to produce them, it was found, as admitted, that there were no alterations visible. The Mamlutdar took possession of the village Register in which prisoner No. 3 had copied the documents. The Mamlutdar says he did this before he sent for the originals, but on the same day, the 11th October, 1892, and that he found in the copies in the Register signs of Bhau's name having been written where some other name had originally been. As noticed by the Assistant Judge, the Mamlutdar's evidence, if believed, is strong corroboration of Dhondi's story: and neutralizes the flat contradiction of that story which the prisoner Santu supplied the same day by producing the deeds where there had been no tampering at all. The Sessions Judge agrees, however, with the view taken by the Assessors at the trial that there were no indications of any tampering whatever with the writing in the Register. The story told by the prisoners being thus consistent with two sets of documents, which are better and more permanent evidence than the statements of witnesses, a presumption arises in its favour if the Sessions Judge and the two Assessors have come to correct conclusions on these questions of fact above-stated, which conclusions, we think, we must take as correct. This presumption is further favoured by the fact that the Village Registrar is an official: and it must not be presumed, without proof of motive or corruption, that he has acted criminally, as such a presumption would throw suspicion on all official acts done in registries. The Mamlutdar says that he at once examined the register and found the erasures and showed them to the Punch the same evening. But the witness Ramchandra Kulkarni says the Punch were not shown the register till the next day, which is the date of the Punchnama. Not only do the two sets of documents, the originals and the registry copies, favour the ordinary presumption of innocence, but the fact that Andu, an executant, and his son Abu, have been detected in false denials does the same. The two other alleged executants, Tatia and Joti, deny all knowledge of the matter. But against their statements there are the assertions of the prisoner, not only Santu, the vendee, and Bhau who has some pecuniary interest in the matter, but also Sakharam, a Brahman, who appears as an attesting witness, and the Village Registrar, prisoner No. 3, these two last having, so far as the evidence shows, no pecuniary or other inducement to join in a fraud, very dangerous to themselves, for the advantage of Santu. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Court, and especially as the Assessors disbelieved the story of the complainant Dhondi, to examine that story with the utmost care. For this purpose it is necessary to advert to the relations of Dhondi and Santu as regards the property mentioned in the deeds. It is found by both Courts and admitted by both sides that Santu and Bhau have long been in possession of Patilki lands to which Dhondi intends to set up some kind of claim, and to which Tatia and Joti may have had some sort of hereditary right, which, however, they have never asserted, at least with any vigour. Under such circumstances there is nothing unreasonable in Santu paying them a little money to perfect his title and get rid of their claims. What Dhondi's right is does not clearly appear. This statement that he actually asserted it to the property in question before Mr. Panse, the Assistant Collector, is not corroborated by that officer's proceedings. But he asserts his intention to claim the land. The statements of an intending litigant, must be cautiously examined against his adversaries who have the advantage of posession. It appears from the statements of Joti before the Magistrate, and is the opinion of the Assistant Judge, that Dhondi is the person who prompted the action of Joti and Tatia against the prisoners, although Joti and Tatia tried to conceal the fact. It is also Dhondi who appears throughout as the discoverer of the fraud: and he seeks further to displace the presumption in favour of innocence by giving a different meaning to his own act of attseting the documents than what is usual. He is an experienced man, apparently much used to dealing with documents; and he puts very virtuous views into his own mouth, showing that duty requires that a man should not want only sign as an attesting witness to a document which he knows nothing about. He admits, however, that he did this after this virtuous protest; and then he wishes the Court to believe that he was duped: that the other two attesting witnesses who stand to the ordinary meaning of their signatures are knaves and that the two sets of documents are fraudulent. Hence the great importance of the finding of the Sessions Judge and the two Assessors that the register has not been tampered with. The learned Judge points out that a fradulent registrar had no need to tamper with the copies, it being as likely as not that the originals had not been copied out in the three or four days between the fraud and the detection by Dhondi. This assumes, however, that the register was fradulent: and the assumption is based on Dhondi's story. It requires, however, another assumption of fact. Both the lower Courts believe Dhondi's story: and, therefore, assume that the two documents executed on the 13th February and seen by Dhondi on the 17 February, 1892, with the erasures on them are not in existence: and that two other documents have been forged since, viz., those produced to the Mamlutdar where Dhondi's name does not appear at all. Thus the prisioners are deprived of the advantage of the registered copies tallying with their deeds. But this assumption further requires the Court to find that the prisoners got two other stamps: and though this may be possible, and is the theory of the Mamlutdar, there is no finding nor evidence for the conclusion that this further fraud took place. The facts known to Dhondi, Joti, Tatia being that the two deeds and the ragister copies tally and contain no marks of tampering, and that one of the executants, and two attesting witnesses and the Village Ragistrar assert the transaction to be genuine, Dhondi's story constitutes a very bold attempt to set all these facts aside by swearing to the following story. The Registrar called him into the temple where the registry is held and got him to attest two documents without having them read to him, on the statement that they had been executed by some debtors in favour of a Brahman money-lender named Chivate. Dhondi admits that he knew he was doing an improper act. There is no evidence of any previous conspiracy between the Registrar and Santu. But the prosecution theory assumes on Dhondi's story that the Registrar got Dhondi to sign in order that his signature might stop Dhondi from pressing his claim against the property in Santu's possession. Every Registrar in the country will be put in jeopardy, if such a man as Dhondi is readily believed, both when he tries to give an unusual meaning to his own acts of attestation and then to impute fraudulent conspiracy to the Registrar. Dhondi baffles cross-examination because he says he attested what he thought were Chivate's bonds in the absence of Chivate and his debtors: excepting one convenient casual overhearer Naru Yesu, there is also no witness to confirm Dhondi's story about the Registrar getting him to sign the documents, and, neither the originals produced nor the Register copies bear Dhondi's signature. It is not reasonable to suppose that men intending to defeat Dhondis claim by forging documents would invite him to see and sign them and so expose themselves to criminal prosecution. But the prosecution theory imputes still greater audacity and indifference to consequences to the Registrar. Dhondi says he found out from Chivate that Chivate having got his bonds attested at the proper time had not asked the Registrar to get Dhondi to attest them. As Chivate made no personal inquiries at the registry, the inference is that he did not believe Dhondi's story, if Dhondi ever told it to him. Then Dhondi says he went and taxed the Registrar with the fraud; and on the 17th got that official to show him the deeds and the register. Dhondi deposes that he then saw the erasures on the deeds, but did not see any in the register. He first named one Savli, a Patel, as the man who read over the deeds to him. Savli denies this altogether; and the later statement of Dhondi is that a Brahman, named Ravji, who had once been Village Registrar himself, read the deeds over to him. Ravji confirms Dhondi's story about the interview with the Registrar on the 17th February. He swears to seeing the erasures on the deeds and in the register copies; but it appears he did not mention the latter when examined by the Mamlutdar. He swears also that on the 17th February there was no suggestion of forgery. The question here is whether Savli, the Patel; or Ravji, the Kulkarni and former Village Registrar, is to be believed. We do not think Ravji's statement is probable. He is a casual passer by, called in as a volunteer. His statement about erasures in the register seems untrue. Is it at all likely that the Registrar would so easily place himself in Ravji's hands, and without any demur whatever disclose to him his criminal tampering with the deeds and the register? The prosecution theory here supposes that the Registrar acted in conspiracy with Santu. But between the 13th and 17th February there is nothing to show any meeting with Santu or the other prisoners, or any fabrication of new deeds. Whereas it is admitted by the prosecution that on the 13th, the date of the deeds, Santu was in the village and did register a document without any concealment or sign of fraud. If Chivate, the money-lender, on whom the prosecution rely, is a true witness, the audacity of the Registrar and Santu was beyond all bounds, as Chivate overheard their talk, and even managed to see and read the part of the deed in which the names of Joti and Tatia appear. Chivate's two statements asserting the openness of what the prisoners did are in their favour, and against the theory of fraud. He says his suspicions were aroused because Joti and Tatia were not present. But he took no action; and as Ravji says, there was no suggestion of forgery even on the 17th February, we are of opinion that the above evidence of Chivate is not trustworthy. It differs greatly from his statements to the Magistrate some months before. It may have been suborned in order to prove that Joti and Tatia were not in the village on the 13th, and so could not have executed the deeds. This reflection reacts on Dhondi's credibility, who seeks to graft his own improbable story on the true fact that Chivate had some bonds executed and registered that day. It is doubtless curious that if Dhondi had never attested the documents he should get up such a story. But unscrupulous means are often used by persons who intend litigation; and Dhondi has the disadvantage of claiming against presons who have long held peaceable possession. To make out that the latter tried by a great crime to get him to assent to their title would, he may have thought, enable him to dispense with the usual evidence exactly as it is a common trick to invent a conversation containing an admission to defeat the opponent's proof. There remains the denial by Tatia and Joti of the whole transaction. Both the lower courts. believe them. But in their careful judgments we find that the animus of these men is noted; and all judjes are aware that it is no uncommon thing for people to try to escape from their contracts by denying the execution. The assistant Judge has no doubt that these men consulted with Dhondi before they made their denials; this suggestive fact they did their best to conceal. Joti had also to admit that his petition to the assistant Collector was dictated by Dhondi and written by Ravji. With all this the assistant Judge, and also the Sessions Judge, believed their denial to be true. We do not think it safe to adopt that conclusion. For the whole story is much impaired by the absence of any motive to fraud, or of any conspiracy on the part of the Registrar, by the improbable nature of Dhondi's and Ravji's stories to implicate him, and by the absence of any erasures in either the deeds or the copies. The Court must be very cautious before it adopts as true the charges of crime made by an intending litigant and the denials of persons prompted by him. There is also a certain amount of evidence distinctly contradicting Joti's and Tatia's stories, and showing that they were present and executed the deeds, and that the consideration money was paid. Where the theory of fraud depends so very much on mere statements made or prompted by a litigant who repudiates his own formal act, and a displaced Village Registrar, it would, in the teeth of the evidence for the offence, not be proper for a Court to grant a sanction for prosecution for forgery. Under the circumstances the Civil, not the Criminal Court, is the forum to which Dhondi, Joti and Tatia should resort. The proper order, therefore, for this Court to make is one acquitting the prisoners, the jurisdiction to revise being exercised on the principles stated in the judgments collected in Queen-Empress *vs.* Chagan, I. L. R. 14, Bom., 331. The Courts below have not in our opinion given proper weight to the presumption that the official acts done at the registry were done properly and that the Registrar must be held innocent in the absence of proof of corrupt action or of acts disclosing his part in a conspiracy.

The Court reversed the convictions and sentences, acquitted the accused, and directed that they be set at liberty.

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANPATROO RAMCHUNDRA.

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, in November last, tried the accused on a charge of abetting the commission of murder or abetting the offence of rioting; but found that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and ordered the bail-bonds and recognisances to be cancelled and the accused to be set at liberty. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the Court's decision, said:—Ganpatrao, a native Indian subject of the Queen-Empress, was committed by a Magistrate of the Surat District to the Court of Session at Surat, for abetting the commission of murder or of rioting, Sections 302 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code being quoted in the charge, which the Sessions Judge amended by substituting Section 302 with Section 115, and Section 148 with Section 109. The alleged abetment consisted of words spoken in the British territory by the accused inciting certain cultivators, Portuguese subjects, to kill or resist to death one Bhana, a Portuguese subject, if he attempted to remove the produce of certain land situate in the Portuguese territory of Damaun. A disturbance afterwards occurred in connection with this matter, in which one man was killed and another wounded in the Damaun territory, these persons being Portuguese subjects. The Governor-General of Portuguese India then moved the Government of Bombay to bring the accused to justice as the instigator of the murder. As appears from the Government Resolution, No. 7379, dated the 23rd December, 1892, in the Political Department, the Government supposed Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be applicable, and directed the District Magistrate to take the necessary action, there being no Political Agent in the Portuguese territory where the crime was committed. Section 188 has, however, no application to the case, as the accused is not charged with committing any offence beyond the limits of British India. After the Magistrate had committed the accused for trial the accused took objection to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate and the Court of Session. The Sessions Judge held that he had no jurisdiction, and therefore cancelled the bail-bonds and set the accused at liberty. The question for consideration, he wrote, is whether the charge against accused is one which can be tried by a British Court. I am of opinion that it is not, because abetment means abetment of an offence; and offence as defined in the Penal Code means an offence committed in British India. An offence committed in Portuguese India is not an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, abetment of such an offence, even if it occurs in British India, is not an offence punishable under the Penal Code. As, however, the Judge did not take the requisite steps to get the proceedings terminated by the commitment being quashed by this Court under Section 215 of the Code or Criminal Procedure, we called for the case and issued notices to show cause. The Government of Bombay has since made an application to have the order of the Sessions Judge reversed, on the ground that the abetment is a substantive offence, punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and within the jurisdiction of the Court of Session. We have had the advantage of the full and learned argument of the Government pleader on these propositions. The question is whether the definition of abetment in the Indian Penal Code must be understood as containing a territorial term. On this question we are not without authority. In delivering the judgment of a Full Bench (Westropp, C. J., Bayley and Green, J. J.) in Regina *vs.* Elmstone, 7 Bombay H. C. R. 89, C.C., Sir Michael Westropp said, p. 118, "inasmuch as the crime here abetted was committed on the High Seas, and not within the territories vested in her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Victoria, C. 106, and therefore not an offence made punishable by the Penal Code, the abetment thereof is not punishable under Section 109 of that Code so far as the Code itself, standing alone and unaided by any other enactment, is concerned. The learned Chief Justise then points out the special provisions in Sections 121, 125 and 236 of the Penal Code for the punishment of abetment in British India of criminal acts elsewhere. A similar question about the definition of the words "stolen property" in Section 410 was fully considered in Emp. *vs.* Moorga Chetty, I. L. R. 5, Bom. 338, by a Full Bench, where Sargent, C. J. says, p. 347: "The presumption in construing a Penal Code which, by Sec. 2 is confined to acts and omissions within the territories of British India, would rather be, that an offence such as receiving and retaining stolen property, which is in its very nature accessory to the principal act, should be confined to those acts which are made criminal by the Code itself." This reasoning is applicable to the present facts, the fact that the homicide or rioting was later in time than the accessory act of abetment being immaterial. It is clear from the report that the majority of the Bench (Sargent, C., J. and Melvill, J. considered the definitions of offences in the Indian Penal Code to contain a limitation to locality in British India in their application to ordinary cases, we mean those to which special extra territorial provisions like, Sec. 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure do not apply, and those where no special provision for punishment is made, such as we find in Sec. 236 of the Penal Code. The reasoning is not touched by Reg. *vs.* Chill, 8 Bombay H.C., 92 C.C., or Reg. *vs.* Maruti, I.L.R.I., Bombay 15, which the learned Government Pleader has referred to. They are not interpretations of Sec. 40 of the Indian Penal Code, which defines the word offence. The Government Pleader admits with learned candour that this Full Bench decision is against his contention. It meets the argument for the Crown that abetment consists in the intention of the abetter, and not in the personal legal capacity of the individual abetted. This argument, based on Sec. 108, Explanations 2 and 3, is the same as the dissenting member of the Bench, West J., uses at p. 354 of the report. The views expressed by Sargent, C. J. and Melvill, J., may *a fortiori* be applied by us in the case before us, seeing that although the Legislature has extended the definition of stolen property in Section 410 by adding the words "within or without British India" by Act 8 of 1882, Sec. 9, it has refrained from doing the same to the definition of "offence" and of "abetment," refrained from making the particular circumstances punishable, independent of locality. This is sufficient answer to the arguments from inconvenience and from the enlightened tendency of jurisprudence in England. To give effect to these, would, as Sir C. Sargent remarks, at p. 345 of the report of Emp. *vs.* S. Moorga Chetty, be to travel out of the legitimate province of judicial construction. The proper remedy is in fresh legislation. In England the Statute 24 and 20 Vict., c. 100, Secs. 4 and 9, would give jurisdiction to try a case like the present. But it does not extend to India; and the Indian Legislature has not thought it necessary to pass such a law. Nor, except as regards murder and incitement to murder, has the criminal law of England gone so far as the contention of the Crown asks us to go. The case of Reg. *vs.* Kohn, 4 F. and F. 68, seems to be one where the conspiracy "contemplates" the scuttling of the ship in territorial waters. The questions raised in Emp. *vs.* Moorga Chetty and in the present case are like those raised in Rev. Bernard, 1 F. and F. 240. Bernard was tried at the Central Criminal Court in 1858 as an accessory before the fact to the murder in Paris of several persons, killed by a shell thrown by Orsini at the carriage of Louis Napoleon. Forsyth in his cases and opinions on constitutional law, p. 236. refers to this trial and to Chief Justice Best's remarks in Dewutz *vs.* Hendricks, 2 Bing 315, in connection with plots in England against foreign sovereigns and States, which he thinks the common law punishes as misdemeanours. Sir J. F. Stephen, in his History of the Criminal Law of England, Vol. 2, p. 13, makes the following remarks on Bernard's trial:—"There were three Judges, and the case was left to the jury, but with an intimation that in case of a conviction the question whether the prisoner had committed a crime against English law would be stated for the court for Crown Cases Reserved. The jury acquitted the prisoner. As regards the particular case of murder, an incitement to commit murder, the matter is now set at rest by 24 and 25 Vic, c, 100, Sections 4 and 9. These sections provide in substance that persons who conspire in England to murder foreigners abroad, or in England incite people to commit murders abroad, or become in England accessories (either before or after the fact) to murder or manslaughter committed abroad, shall be in the same position in every respect as if the crime committed abroad had been committed in England. The question, however, still remains unsettled as regards all offences except murder. I do not think it proper to give a decided opinion upon this subject, because it is by no means nnlikely to be raised judicially, but I will make one or two observations upon it. One strong argument against the criminality of such acts is that the law of England does not deal with crimes committed abroad at all. The law of England does not forbid a Frenchman in France to rob another Frenchman in France. This being so, it seems difficult to say that it forbids an Englishman to incite in England a Frenchman to commit a robbery in France. The argument on the other side is that in all common cases it would be highly expedient that all civilized countries should recognise offences committed in each other's territories as offences for the purpose in question. But to this it may be replied that this is an argument for the Legislature and not for the Judges. The law as to conspiracies to commit crimes abroad stands on a footing rather different from the question as to accessories. A crime committed abroad is morally as bad as a crime committed in England, and there is authority for saying that any agreement to do an act of that nature is indictable. Whatever may be the merits of the case legally, it seems to me clear that the Legislature ought to remove all doubt about it by putting crimes committed abroad on the same footing as crimes committed in England, as regards incitement, conspiracy, and accessories in England. Exceptons might be made as to political offences, though I should be sorry if they were made wide. These observations of a great authority on the Law of Crimes are such as may fitly be considered by the Legislature, while they show the present undetermined state of the law of England on questions of abetments there of criminal acts in foreign States We may express a hope that our judgment following the principles of two judgments of full Benches (about which we may add we have consulted our learned Chief Justice) will help to make clear the law of British India. The subject is in our opinion one of interest to the Government of the counntry, which, if it took the matter into consideration, would be able, among other matters of expediency, to form an opinion as to the means possessed by our courts of obtaining evidence of acts done in terri tories outside of British India and of finding out the position, character and motives of witnesses.

For the above reasons the appeal was rejected, the Court quashing the commitment of the Court of Sessions.

THE VICEROY ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE Viceroy, speaking at Calcutta, on Monday, at the prize distribution of the Bethune Girls' School, expressed his regret at the absence of Lady Elgin. He said he had received on all hands an assurance that this season is exceptionally hot, even in the annals of Calcutta, and, therefore, they would, he was sure, agree with him that for her Excellency, coming new to the climate, it was only reasonable and proper to observe the dictates of prudence and the orders of her medical advisers; and she had not accompanied him. In the course of his speech his Excellency said:—"The whole question of the education of women is one of very great interest, on which there are many divergent opinions; but I think it is recognised now that at any rate we can say this, that whether we think or we do not think that it is a good thing for the mind of woman to be trained in the same way as that of a man—and I may freely confess for my part that I do not go the whole length on that subject, but I think there are limits to feminine endurance—at the same time I fancy most of us agree that for those gifted ones who have the physical strength and energy, and ability to pursue the studies which we of the rougher sex are obliged to face in order to cope with the troubles of life—for them at any rate there should be an opening, and they should be able to retain the position which they have earned, and be recognised as worthy of distinctions which man has in former days reserved to himself. (Applause). As I understand it, your school here has two objects in view. It has, I think, in the first place, the object which was prominently set before it by its founder, the education of Hindu girls, and in the second place it has also before it an opening to girls of all nationalities to the higher branches of education. In this, the only institution, as the report says, which is available now for the higher training of Indian girls, I would venture to say that you should not be disappointed if the numbers in the higher branch are comparatively small. It appears to me that the success of your students at the Calcutta University is a sufficent prize for you in the meantime, and that you may look forward in years to come to an increase in usefulness, as the circumstances of the times open up those opportunities of usefulness to you."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Botfle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysantery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain G Kilgour, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, (19th February), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Mount Hebron, 1,668 tons, Captain E Ellicott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (24th February) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Ebro, 1,599 tons, Captain T R Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull (31st January) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Caotain M D Blott, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Honble R Capel, The Honble Hy Boyle, Mr F Balfour Lees, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev P Sateniger, Mr Walter Nutter, Mr Bancroft, Mrs Skinner, and 63 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Fitzgerald, Mr Khalid, Mr Ali Jehra, one Lady, Mr Fazila Abdool Rahim and one friend, Mr Khalija and 65 deck.

THE German East African Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (19th February) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr D Deans, Father Morrison, Mr Wiskow, Capt C F Johnson, Rev Boulay, Mrs Rhedwar, Mr Houlgate, and 242 deck.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain J B Macmillan, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bamonjee Dinshaw Khan, Mr Bezonjee Hormusjee Allbless, Mr Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Mr Furdoonjee Hormusjee Banajee, Mr K J Kotwal Dr Maneckjee M Gimi, Mr Ruttonjee Bamonjee, Mr Kaikhosroo Eduljee Bamjee.

THE following is the List of passengers proceeding to-day at 11 a. m., from the Victoria Dock No. 8 per Austrian Lloyd's and s. s. "Poseidon" Captain A. Fellner. For Trieste.—Mr and Mrs Smyth and child, Mr and Mrs Dalmas, Mr and Mrs C I Burke, Revd and Mrs Schaible 3 children and 2 infants, Mrs Stevens and 2 daughters, Mrs Wenden, Mrs Pollard, Mrs G. C. Ross, Mrs V Blomfield infant and nurse, Miss Lister, Miss Fraser, Miss Beecher, Miss Slorton, Miss Marston, Miss Gault, Miss Ellwanger, Col Greenstreet, Major Lister, Captain Geoghegan, Captain Stock, Captain Liebert, Captain Corfield, Lieutenant Frazer and Lieutenant Thornhill, Mr W H Nebel, Mr Schmidt, Mr W Ashdown, Mr Stevens, Mr Molesworth, Mr Vinall, Revd Hartmaun, Mr Limk, Mr Childe. For Suez.—Mr Trefftz. For Port Said.—Soeur Marie Straccale and Lady friend.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,104 tons, Captain W A Seaton, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Jenkiss, Mr Jenkinson, Mr A Herman, Mr W Patrick, and Mr Kaeysee. For Melbourne—Mrs Brown. For K G Sound—Mrs Jackson Mr Sanderson and 1 deck. For Yokohama—Mr W H Marks and Mr Cartwright, For Shanghai—Mr Joseph Alexander, Hon W Maxwell, Mr J G Alenaude, Miss Merrick, Miss Lamond, and 2 deck. For Colombo—Mr Sprague, Col H J Stock, Lord Ampthill, Captain Knight, Captain E Hunable, Mr E H Webb, Mr Dietrich Hermsin, Mr J S Kirkbridee, Mrs Mulldy, and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Imaum (s)	Penberthy	Marseilles, Feb 19.
	Chanda (s)	Boon	Busreh, Feb 24.
	Navortheastle (sp)	Smith	New York.
	Stanley (bq)	Edgett	Philadelphia, Nov 21.
	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar Feb 19.
	Mount Hebron (s)	Ellicott	Moulmein, Feb 24.
	Ebro (s)	Watson	Hull via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c.
	Lanark (s)	Cross	Havre, &c.
	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Arara (s)	Kilgouur	Marseilles.
	H. M. S. Plassy	Gunn	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Thames, Seaton, for China &c.
" Huzara, Blott, for Calcutta &c.
" Poseidon, Fellner, for Trieste &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, Macmillan, for Kobe &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ebro, for Hull &c.
" Purulia, for Aden, Zanzibar &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FORM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—21 bales foolscap paper, C Macdonald and Co; 2 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co; 50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 25 cases whisky, Tarner Morrison and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Clan McIntyre s—59 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 67 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 100 hogsheads, ale, The Bombay Co.
Clan Monroe s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan McIntyre s—4 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Elton s—11 bales printing papers, J B Marzban and Co; 40 cases provision S R Subedar; 4 packages printing papers, The Supdt B E S Press; 54 cases oilmenstores, B Nazarally.
Rome s—1 case perfumery, B Smith and Co.
Eton s—5 cases soap, E Rusooljee; 1 case butter, 65 cases oil menstores, and 18 cases confectionory, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 case writing papers, 1 case envelopes, and 13 casks writing ink, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Victoria s—14 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.
Carthage s—77 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rome s—1 qr cask brandy, M Russee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Banda s—1 barrel rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.
Drachenfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—18 bales printing papers, C A Rahim and Bros.

FROM BATOUM.

Inchdune s—13,000 cases kerosine oil, Beg M Hajee Abdool Reman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are again very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Delhi, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is unusual and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Karachi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Jubulpore, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Cuddapah, southerly at Coimbatore and Khandwa, and seuth-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Akola, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary and Bangalore, and 4° to 9° in defect at Agra, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 32° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Jacobabad, Delhi and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations except at Colombo, where there has been a light shower. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled, but elsewhere it is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·884
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·678
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of wind*	WNW, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	290

* From midnight to midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c.. consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, March 9, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay galloway, 8 years old, fast and quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong pony cart with a grey pony and harness.
1 secondhand Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built landau with a pair of grey horses.
1 black arab galloway, 13-2½, going in saddle and harness, the property of a gentleman leaving India.
B. A. gelding "Insurance," 13-3", 17 years, broken to saddle and harness. A polo pony.
The property of Hon'ble Justice Parson.—
1 circular-fronted brougham in very good order.
1 Bareilly cart with hood.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Essa Khalifa, and in his Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, and on account and risk of Mr. E. T. O'Conor, 10, Park Street, Calcutta—

7 Arab horses.

Also a lot of Arab and Persian horses consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., the property of different native dealers going to their native country.

The above horses will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Malabar Hill, known as "Westropp House," and properties at Ripon Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 570 (Narondass Culliandass vs. Dewidass Harrivalabhdass,) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 8th day of January, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned dates, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. each day, the following valuable landed properties :—

"WESTROPP HOUSE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, and buildings erected thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,061 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the road, called the Ridge Road, leading from Mount Pleasant to Walkeshwar, on the north by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Dr. Wilson, then of Mr. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman, deceased, and now of Messrs. Moosa Hassam, John Mahomed and others, on the south by the property formerly belonging to or in the occupation of Mr. Cumoo Sulleman, and on the east by the Cliff, and registered in the books of the Collecter of Pension and Tax under old Nos. 301 and 32, and new Survey No. 7286, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3173, and Street Nos. 108, 105 and 107. The said piece of land as to 8,091 square yards thereof is not liable to land tax, the same having been commuted.

RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that triangular piece of vacant land, containing 195 square yards or thereabouts, fronting on the west side of the Ripon Road at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, formerly forming portion of a larger piece of land formerly belonging to Raghoba Antoba, deceased, and from which it is now divided by the said Ripon Road, bounded on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality intended for a new road, on the north by the Ripon Road, aforesaid, and on the south by a piece of land belonging to Khoja Sawoo Peer Mahomed, the said piece of land now being described is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 269, and new Survey No. 1A-3553, and is at present unoccupied.

MAHIM PROPERTIES.

On TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and the trees, plants and shrubs standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim in Bhim Bunder, called or known by the name of Carucole, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. G. 5761 (A.), street No. 237 and 5761 (2), and street No. 237 (A), and registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 83, new No. 3623, old Survey No. 82, and new Survey No. 170, containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west and north by the oart now or late of Raghoo Bhattia, on or towards the south by the oart now or lately belonging to the Portuguese Church, and on or towards the east by the oart or garden now or late of one Jaboo Ferangee, and which premises are now in the occupation of Narrandas Culiandas and Devibas Harrivalubdas.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart of plantation of one wheel, situate in the Mahimwoods, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing several cocoanut and other trees and a small house, which said piece of ground or oart is called or known by the name of Funness Bhat or Kolebhat, and contains by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the oart now or late of Pestonjee Jamshedjee, and partly by the public road, on or towards the west by the tank, on or towards the north by the oart now or late of Bhanjee Ramchunder, and on or towards the south by the oart formerly belonging to Moolidhur Luckmichund and since to Tauccobai, widow of Dadajee Ramjee, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 467, and new No. 4261, old Survey No. 1-522, and new Survey No. 1-1815, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under ward No. 3058 and street No. 522.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors to the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

Under instruction from Bai Maneckbai, widow of the late Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Camajee, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Medows Street, Fort, all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagee in the whole of the stock-in-trade of the business known as the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th January, 1891, consisting of oil-paintings, photogravures, engravings, etchings, chromolithos, photos, water colours, opal paintings and oleos, polish frames, photo frames glass photo stands, albums, scrap albums, pictures, framed and unframed, sporting plates, coloured sporting photos, rich mouldings, large pier glasses, large glass cupboards, easels, hanging glass lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at 6, Marine Lines, the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of COLONEL W. SCOTT, 5TH B. L. I.,
By
Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

BONA-FIDE SALE, as Mr. BALDOCK leaves by next Mail for Australia

26 Horses, being the balance of shipment ex "Bhandara," comprising good hacks, pairs and brougham horses, will be sold by the undersigned at Oomer Jamal Stables, at Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m., to the highest bidder, without reserve. Horses are on view at Oomer Jamal's stables.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Pipe Dept, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. :—Empty kerosine oil cases with tins, chimneys, old tin reservoirs, burners, wooden posts, broken C. I. pillars, brackets, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, IN NARELWADY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, Sattarbhan Chapajee, Hackma Nagajee, Dallychand Chapajee, and Dhanna Nagajee, trading only in this transaction under the name, style, and firm of Sattarbhan Chapajee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mahadeo Fakirjee, Gunput Madhowjee and Pandoorang Madhowjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 25th April, 1891, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, leased by document, dated 21st May, 1890, and made between Madhoo Fakirjee and Muncherjee Merwanjee Narielwala, the executor of the last will and testament of Bai Bachubai, widow of Merwanji Nowroji Narielwala, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mount Road, in Nareilwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagors, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4421 (1) and street No. 52, containing by admeasurement 331 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east and south by the Nareilwady public passage, on the west by gully, and on the north by Fazendary vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, glass and porcelainware, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, utensils, coir matting, choice garden plants, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, at his residence (old Light House), Colaba Point, the whole of the above neat and plain household furniture, &c., the property of Major G. M. PORTER, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
BOMBAY : Rampart Row.
DELHI : Chandni Chowk.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.

Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, books, gentlemen's saddle &c., the property of E. BEYNON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slater Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station, in the bungalow of Mr. Jugmohundas Bhaisett, the very valuable and handsome substantial French-polished black and teakwood household furniture made to order by John Roberts and others, superior electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, China check and coir matting, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

A collection of Indian gold and silver jewellery, consisting of ear studs, earrings, scarf pins, rings, locket, brooches, bracelets, studs, and solitaires, mugs, boxes, &c.

Also a lot of English jewllery, consisting of bangles, earrings, brooches, lockets, charms, chains, &c.

Also Gold watch, diamond stud, gold rings, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

40 cases condensed milk, A.E.C. and Stork brand.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
23 samples of hanging lamps and 11 metal watches.
2 rolls best English-made leather bolting, 6 and 8" double.
On account of the concerned—
O G & Co.—B. & C.—24-73—69 cases lucca oil.
12 large hand coffee mills.
12 small hand coffee mills.
6 patent ice machines.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable strong landau.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses that may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate Cottage Pianoforte, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of A. SANDELAND, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL,
Near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and with the consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Allararakhia Munjee, the mortgagor and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of the Mortgage, dated the 26th day of April, 1888, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and thirty-one and three-fifth square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No. 11893, A+11893, survey No. 1—2—4—2824, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Station, at Parell, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the ground of De Mellow, on the west partly by the ground of Mr. D. Abrow and partly by the Tulsi main line, on the North by the premises of Luckmidass Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company Mill, and on the South by the Ferguson road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Mortgagees' Solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AND VACANT GROUND AT MATOONGA.

By order of the mortgagee, Joaquin Salvadore Lodrigues, Esq., and on account and the risk of the mortgagor, Pascoal Phillip Pereira and Francisco Pascoal Pereira, in pursuant of a power of sale given in the mortgage deed of the 10th January, 1886, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, as follows :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a dwelling house standing on the Fuzundaree land, and outhouses, containing by admeasurement, the former ninety-nine and five-ninth (99 5-9) and the latter 33½ square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector of Assessment No. 505, situated and lying at Kharem, on the eastern side of public road leading from Matoonga to Sion, and in the sub district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Domingo DeMello west by the property of Domingo DeMello, on the north by the property of Domingo Pascoal de Souza, and on the south by the property of Domingo Eenas Far, and the outhouse bearing No. 451, is bounded on the east by the property of Domingo Andre de Cruz, on the west by the property of Jaseinto Joa Baretto's land, on the north by the property of Salvadore's land, and on the south by the property of Minguel Pereira's house.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of tocca land or tanure, containing by admeasurement 8,332 square yards or thereabouts, viz. :—In these square yards there are containing 13 beds of ground bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 169, new No. 16783, new Survey No. 29-889, 10-959, 5-962, 7 931, 3 965, 5 973, 6 977, and others, lying and situate at Matoonga, on the eastern side of Matoonga Road and in the sub-district of Mandvee as per plan which will be pointed out at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans apply to the undersigned's Office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances in London yesterday, two lakhs of Bills, and 30¼ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to the three Presidencies at 1s. 2d. for each medium, which, though higher, by 7-16d. than the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, was 3-32d. below the highest rate obtained for extra allotments, meantime. A trifling amount of extra Bills were also placed yesterday, at 1s. 2d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-8d.

Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged ; but Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower, at £59 7-8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. per oz., to 27 5-8d. ; and in New York, the metal waw 5-8 cent dearer, at 60¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99½ ; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18½.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats steady and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-16d. ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 5-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady, with 38 in. 38½ yds. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 4s. 6d. ; 39 in. 37½ to 38 yds. 8 lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 5s. 6d. ; 39 in. 20 yds. Grey Jaconnets, at 2s. 6d. ; and 45 in. 20 yds. Grey Mulls, at 2s. 7d. per piece ; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7 3-8d. per lb.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent yesterday to 7 5/8 cents. per lb. ; but June Futures were unchanged at 7·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 12,000 bales ; making this season's arrivals compare as fellows with those in the two preceding years for the same period.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	12,000	9,000	12,000
Four days' do. ...	45,000	37,000	70,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,250,000	4,336,000	6,217,000

A considerable business has been reported in our local Cotton Market to-day, again mainly on account of the Mills, which have taken 2,700 bales, consisting of 500 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 184 ; 400 cwt. of Barsee, at Rs. 192½-98 ; and old Bhownuggur, at 184-8 ; 300 Bengal at Rs. 166½ ; 200 each of Khandwa, a Rs. 185 ; and Chandool at Rs. 178 ; 150 each of Oojein, at Rs. 174 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 188 ; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 159 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 156 ; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 197 ; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 160 ; while exporters have bought only 400 bales, say 200 Oojein, at Rs. 174 ; and 100 each of Kamptee, at Rs. 196 : and Akote Ginned, at Rs. 183 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with only a small export business passing ; but prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	11,387	bales.
Wheat........................	9,916	cwts.
Linseed	47,596	"
Rapeseed	16,040	"
Gingelly........................	3,931	"
Groundnuts	12,301	"
Castorseed........................	2,367	"
Rice	4,904	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Rates are unchanged ; but there is very little demand from shippers. A sailing vessel in port has been fixed at 22s. per ton, for Falmouth, for orders.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which immediately a demand sprang up, and rates fell at once, the speculators as usual being on the alert, until Demand touched 1s. 1 13-16d., and a sale of private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1 27-32d. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2d. was quoted from 16th March and 1s. 1 31-32d. for April ; and then the gold dealers again joined in, and placed a fair amount of gold at the fall. Forward Telegraphic was reported close in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 1 7/8d. for May transfer, and later on, at 1s. 1¾d. for May, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for April ; but towards the close rates rallied again and left off firmer as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 27-32 to 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 1-32 to 1-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·47½ to ¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102⅝ for Fours for Money, and 103 for Account, and remained steady at about these rates throughout the day, closing on, the same level in both positions ; with 99 3/8 still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Beyond a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas and an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit Mill shares we have again to report no change in this market, the tone of which remains dull.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 8.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius noon Monday, 12th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	..	..
Teheran	8	2	15 p.m.	...	19
Suez	8	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th March, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
—	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	9	...	.
" Madras.........	1	1	...	

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th February, 1894 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total ..	1,81,934	8,62,281	5,686	10,49,901
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	10,38,732

Increase .... Rs. 11,169

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 17th February, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,628	55,399	...	14,771	...	10,467
Goods	72,275	67,408	4,867	...	56,575	..
Other earnings	4,346	5,589	..	1,243	...	5,278
Total for week	1,17,249	1,28,396	..	11,147	...	...
Aggregate ..	8,41,962	8,01,132	..	...	40,830	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRINDLEY—February 27, at Bangalore, the wife of J Brindley, of a son.

FAULKNER—December 18, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest Trevelyan Faulkner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOWLEY—CRIPER—March 3, at the Old Church, Serampur, by the Rev L W Lermit, Walter Arthur Dowley, to Fanny, second daughter of the late W Criper.

DEATH.

DEAN—March 5, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Captain J E Dean, Master of the Barque, Bedfordshire, and late Chief Officer of the S S Lightening of typhoid fever, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

IT will be wise to think twice, and even three times, before giving implicit credence to the statement of the London correspondent of an up-country paper, that Lord Rosebery has taken the Radical Party into his confidence, and informed them that a great war is imminent, and that Great Britain may be drawn into it. There is nothing in the present political situation that justifies such a forecast. On the contrary, all the symptoms make for a prolongation of the costly peace which Europe is armed to the throat to maintain against all odds. The Commercial Treaty just concluded between Russia and Germany, by which the corn of the Northern Empire is admitted to German markets at a reduced tariff, while German goods gain access to the Russian, is a distinct note of peace. The German Emperor put aside the objections of the agricultural protectionists to a measure which will bring the produce of the Russian steppes into competition with the German farmers, by the frank statement that if the war of tariffs continued, it would lead to real war. The argument went home and the new tariff proposals were carried. Contrariwise the French protectionists have succeeded in placing an additional impost on imported cereals, the effect of which will be to deal a heavy blow to the wheat trade of Southern Russia. That measure has created a very unfavourable impression on the Russian press, and the raptures over the Franco-Russian *entente* have already begun to subside. These two fiscal measures, quite of recent date, make distinctly for peace, each in a different way. Then there is the undoubted fact, that as matters stand, Italy is in no condition to continue her armaments ; the weight of her armour is crushing her, and she can find relief, not in war, which might spell ruin, but in measures of retrenchment. Austria-Hungary is in nearly the same plight ; while Germany votes taxes which the German tax-payer finds it impossible to pay. Under such circumstances, the Triple Alliance will certainly not seek to precipitate a war in which one or other of the high contracting parties might find it materially impossible to fulfil the engagements entered into with such a light heart before the Dual Alliance threw its shadow on the horizon. That Alliance, whether *in esse* or *in posse*, has no interest in declaring war ; the stars in their courses, or to speak less metaphorically, the bears on the bourses are fighting against the Triple Alliance. The financial pressure is becoming so intolerable that Italy and Austro-Hungary, and eventually Germany, will sooner or later be led to reconsider the situation without the firing of a cannon shot on either side. Now that the naval scare in England has been succeeded by a naval scare in France—for which there was far more warrant—there is little danger that France will be in any haste to try conclusions with the British fleet either in the Mediterranean or in the Channel. What colour or gloss could Lord Rosebery put on these salient and governing facts of the European situation, which would satisfy Mr. Labouchere and his Radical circle of twenty-two members of Parliament to make them believe in the imminence of war as a reason for acquiescence in the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and in the accession of Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Secretary to the Premiership ? That Lord Rosebery may have deemed it advisable to take the Radicals into his confidence in respect of home politics is likely enough. If his Lordship has been able to satisfy them that what remains of the Newcastle programme will be as safe in the hands of the Cabinet in the immediate future, as it was until last week, we can understand that their opposition to the new Premier has been so minimised that it may be said to have "collapsed." But that the collapse was due to any revelation that Mr. Gladstone's resignation was due to the imminence of a European war and to his desire that "the terrible ordeal of a war administration should rest on younger shoulders" it is impossible to believe in face of the known facts of current political history.

* * *

THE relationship of art and manufactures to the cultivation of the soil does not at first sight appear to be a very close one, but in India the connection is held to be sufficiently marked for the Agricultural Department to take arts and manufactures, together with economic products, under its control. The reason for this is readily apparent when it is remembered that the Famine Commission of 1880 reported that the distress occasioned by failure of crops was greatly aggravated by the fact that so large a proportion of the population was dependent on agriculture for its subsistence, that any legitimate action of Government for the encouragement of a diversity of occupations would tend to lessen the evil. It has, therefore, always been held to be the duty of the Agricultural Department to make known as widely as possible how numerous and how varied are the industrial resources of this great Empire. Undoubtedly, this course is a wise one, for the most legitimate form of encouraging the development of industrial occupations and counteracting the influence which European imports have in withdrawing from native artizans their natural form of work, is to take every opportunity of investigating and making known to the general public, both here and abroad, the wide opening that exists for extension of trade in the indigenous products and manufactures of the country. The new import duties proposed by Mr. Westland will, doubtless, tend in the same direction, and would have done so to a far greater degree had not the wishes of Lancashire led to cotton being eliminated from the schedule. Following up the policy recommended by the Famine Commissioners, the Agricultural Department has systematized the exhibition of artware and manufactures in museums, and has fostered enquiry into the arts and industries of the people. It has collected together and published all the existing information on the economic products of India, and has arranged for the continuous investigation of the country's resources. The publication of a quarterly "Journal of Indian Art and Industries" has done much to extend this desirable knowledge, and the Department has also encouraged, so far as financial conditions have permitted, exhibitions of samples of arts and natural products in local exhibitions, in Imperial and Provincial museums, and in the Imperial Institute. Attention is now being paid by the Government of India to the report of a Conference of the Principals of Schools of Art held at Lahore, (where a provincial exhibition was opened at the beginning of the year) for the purpose of drawing up a programme for the further encouragement of Indian art, and for the extension of drawing as part of the educational system of the country.

A special officer was attached to the Department in 1884 for the purpose of collecting economic products for the Calcutta International Exhibition. The catalogue of these collections revealed their imperfect character, and in 1887 the Secretary of State agreed to the permanent establishment of the post of "Reporter on Economic Products." The first duty assigned to the Reporter, Dr. Watt, was the compilation of a Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, and this work was brought to a successful conclusion last year while Dr. Watt was on two years' leave. The officer who officiated for him has been required to make further investigations on subjects in respect to which the Dictionary had shown that information was imperfect and inadequate ; he has been employed in collecting illustrative specimens for museums and the Imperial Institute ; he has issued the "Agricultural Ledger series" and the "Agricultural Lesson sheets," and has prepared handbooks to the Imperial Institute collections, by which the public are provided with the fullest information on each of the more important products in a cheap and accessible form. The Botanical Survey of India, though not directly connected with other than purely scientific objects, certainly has a bearing on the problem of how to find work for all in need of it. Up to 1890 the botanical officers employed in the several provinces worked independently, and were under no central direction. But in pursuance of recommendations made by the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, a botanical survey of the Empire was instituted three years ago. The country was divided for purposes of botanical exploration into four charges, with headquarters at Howrah, the other charges being at Madras and Poona, and in Northern India, respectively. The directorship of the survey was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Howrah. It must be confessed that hitherto the practical effect of the survey has not been made very apparent, but the work is naturally a slow one, and we are yet hoping that it may bear good fruit. With regard to foreign exhibitions the Government of India have in recent years seldom been represented, and perhaps wisely, because the commercial public in India is so small, and the expenses entailed by State exhibits are so great, that it has been found the game has not been worth the candle unless the exhibitions are strictly international and afford a likely opening to branches of Indian trade. Of course, the Indian authorities sent to Chicago, but even there, in view of the small amount of trade between India and America, the State patronage of exhibits was confined to three classes—artware, tea, and timber. With regard to this year's Antwerp exhibition a small subsidy has been granted for the establishment of a tea and coffee room there. Within India itself good work has been done in the encouragement of local exhibitions, and for increasing the usefulness of the Imperial Museum in Calcutta. A large share having been taken by India in the foundation of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington, the Government of India have very properly shown a desire that the Institute should prove of practical benefit. To this end they have after much correspondence prevailed on the governing body to distribute information regarding Indian products, and to procure the aid of specialists in each branch of trade in England, or Europe, in making trials and analyses which cannot be made in India of Indian products that may be insufficiently known to the commercial community at home.

The vast, and for the most part unexplored mineral wealth of India must rank as being in many respects the most important of the economic resources of the country. It is to Lord Dufferin that the honour belongs of diverting the researches of the Geological Survey from the purely scientific basis into which it had fallen, to more practical channels. This policy has since been continued, and of late years the practical investigations of the Department respecting the coal resources of the country have been of great value. Improvements in working have been suggested, the outturn of new fields has been estimated, the character of the seams has been discovered, and in more than one case the reports of the geological officers have led to useful action on the part either of the Government or private capitalists. Similarly borings have been made for petroleum in various parts of the Baluchistan Agency, and though these have not met with marked success it is expected that oil will be found in repaying quantities at Sukkur, where the Department is organising a final experiment. The progress of the oil borings on the Shirani Hills and also in Upper Burma have been stimulated by the Department, whilst in various parts of the Madras Presidency efforts have been put forward to develop the output of iron ore, corundum, steatite, and gold. The copper ores of Sikkim and the tin resources of Tenasserim have also been carefully examined by the Department, and general enquiries have been set on foot as to the mineral resources of the Rewa State. Concurrently with all these investigations, there has been a marked development of public enterprise, and numerous concessions have of late been granted. Perhaps the least fortunate of the companies to whom concessions have been granted is that formed to work the Burma Ruby Mines, of which so much was heard four or five years ago. Although permitted to mine for rubies over a very extensive area in Upper Burma, the returns have been greatly below the sanguine anticipations formed, and the Government rent of four lakhs of rupees annually has not been very readily forthcoming. Owing to the inconvenience and delay caused by every application to explore, prospect or mine being referred to the Imperial Government and the Secretary of State, general rules have been drawn up under which the majority of cases can be disposed of by the Local Governments. A sure index of the rapid strides with which Indian mining industries are advancing is to be found in the jealous interest excited thereby in England. As early as 1890, Lord Cross—after receiving the deputations of interested parties so frequently visiting the India Office—urged on the Government of India the necessity for legislation for providing for the due inspection of mines and regulating the employment of women and children therein. A year later the Secretary of State went further and suggested the complete prohibition of the employment of women and children in underground mining, and the prohibition of the employment of children under twelve years of age on mining of any kind. Lord Lansdowne's Government replied that in view of the facts, that gang labour in this country involves families working together ; that mining is as a rule conducted above ground ; and that accidents are of infrequent occurrence, there was no immediate call for legislation. They recommended, however, the appointment of an Inspector of Mines. The Secretary of State concurred in this suggestion, and appointed an Inspector, who has only recently arrived in India, and who, after due enquiries and personal inspection, will submit a report. It is to be hoped that the legislation which the Government of India will thereupon be asked to pass, will have for its primary object the safety and well-being of the mining operatives and the prevention of accidents, rather than the placing of unnecessary and vexatious restrictions upon the productive investment of capital in India, just to suit the convenience of the self-interested English traders who send deputations to the India Office.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Reuter only telegraphed yesterday the news that Mr. Pyne has been knighted it has been common conversation in Bombay for some days past. The fact appears to have been wired out here to some personal friend, but the newspapers hesitated to publish the announcement without due authentification. Sir Salter Pyne, as he will henceforth be known, has well deserved the honour as much if not more than the majority of knights bachelors for his influence in Afghanistan and his versatile genius and capacity for imparting the knowledge he has to those less intelligent than himself have enabled the Amir to carry out those extensive measures which he designed for the enlightenment of his people and the prosperity of his country. Of course the Amir is entitled to the fullest credit for what he has done for his people, but it is doubtful whether his Highness would have been able to achieve so much had it not been for the skill and indomitable energy of his English agent. It is only little over a month ago that Mr. Pyne when interviewed by one of Reuter's representatives in London recounted the circumstances which led him to enter the Amir's service. Mr. Pyne told his interviewer that after the Amir first saw a portable engine with a dynamo and flash-light at Rawalpindi he became anxious to introduce machinery into his kingdom and invited a French engineer whom he met there to go with him. This the French man declined to do unless an Englishman accompanied him. Mr. Pyne was mentioned but the Government of India refused to let him go, considering the mission too dangerous. The Frenchman went disguised as a dumb Afghan, but at the earliest opportunity disappeared, and refused to return. Again the Indian Government refused to allow English engineers to go. Finally in March 1885 sanction was given for Mr. Pyne to proceed to the Amir's capital, and he went under care of an Afghan escort who were not too careful of their charge, though they twice prevented him from being murdered on the way to Kabul. On his arrival unlimited funds were placed at his disposal and after the first workshops were started his Highness at the close of a visit said : "This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have to-day seen the foundation of what is to be a great event for Afghanistan." And undoubtedly it was a great event, for from that foundation grew saw-mills, a mint, an arms and ammunition factory. The manufacture of munitions of war allayed all suspicions of the Afghans, ever ready to disparage Mr. Pyne's work, for they argued that the English must indeed be their friends since they would otherwise never allow one of their countrymen to teach them such work as that. Soap and candles are now made ; foundries, distilleries, carriage-shops are established, and an export and import trade has passed its initial stage. The Amir's one object is declared to be to civilise and refine his fanatical masses, and through Sir Salter Pyne he has made much progress in accomplishing this work. The value of his services to his Highness can hardly be too highly appreciated.

* * *

FROM all parts of India we learn that the movement of indignation—common to Europeans and Natives alike—at the proposal to exempt cotton-goods from the import duties, which are to be imposed on every thing else which passes the Custom House, is growing in volume and strength. A very large and influential meeting will be held in Bombay in furtherance of the protest which is being addressed on all sides to Government. The retail traders of Bombay have responded with zeal and promptitude to Mr. Lund's invitation to join in for a special remonstrance from the class which will be most directly and injuriously affected by the lop-sided and unjust scheme, which, exempts from the import duties the one category which can best afford to be taxed and would yield the largest return with the minimum of inconvenience to the public and to commerce. The imposition of a tax on machinery while the chief products of machinery were admitted free, would be an anomaly and an injustice of the most flagrant type.

* * *

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Herbert Edward Watson, Collector of Thar and Parkar, who has done excellent service to the Government and the public during his long service in Sind. Mr. Watson entered the Sind Commission as Superior Departmental Officer in November, 1864, and served his time since his arrival in India in 1865 to the day on which he died in Sind. He was an able officer, with a thorough knowledge of the country, in which he had spent the best years of his life, and of the people, and of his work. He was an experienced and most efficient Revenue Officer and a strong and capable Magistrate. His loss will be much felt in the public service.

CAPTAIN A. CAMPBELL, R.I.M., D.S.O., C.I.E., officiating Director of Indian Marine, will act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R.N., (retired), A.D.C., and C.I.E.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, there were six candidates for the four seats on the Standing Committee, rendered vacant by the retirement in rotation of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. The result of the balloting was that the four retiring members were re-elected.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Plassy, under the command of Lieut. Commander W. Gunn, and three torpedo boats, No. 101, under the command of Lt. St. John; No. 102, Lt. Kemp; and No. 103, of Lt. Cane, left the harbour last evening for Karachi.

MR. W. C. RAND, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Aund and Phaltan, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hojel have been re-placed at the disposal of the Government in the Military Department.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A BRUSH WITH THE PORTUGUESE.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Latest advices from the Cape state that in consequence of the Portuguese preventing the building of a telegraph line between British Zambesi and Tete, the British Gunboat Mosquito opened fire on the Portuguese, whereupon the Governor of Quilimane started for Tete with some gunboats.

MR. PYNE KNIGHTED.

Mr. Pyne, the Ameer's Agent, has been knighted.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

Mr. Gladstone will not retain the office of Lord Privy Seal, nor his seat in the Cabinet.

It is understood that Mr. G. E. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, will take some other post, but nothing is yet settled as to what it will be.

The Right Hon. Herbert Gardner has resigned the post of President of the Board of Agriculture on the grounds of ill-health.

DINNER AT THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

At the anniversary dinner of the Colonial Institute, Sir Hubert Jerningham, in giving the toast of the chairman, described Mauritius as a plucky little colony.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Westland's Bill to amend the Stamp Act with reference to sea policies of insurance and certificates will be passed; also Sir W. Miller's Bill to amend the Prisons' Act. On Saturday, the debate on the Tariff Bill takes place.

THE *SUNDAY TIMES* AGAIN.

Messrs. Knights of the *Statesman* obtained a summons against Mr. Donald Gaspel, editor of the *Sunday Times*, for defamation. The case comes on at the police court a week hence.

TRANSFRONTIER DELIMITATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

Communications which have been passing between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul regarding the demarcation of certain portions of the north-west frontier are likely to have a direct result almost immediately. The details of the arrangement which Sir Mortimer Durand concluded are to be worked out on the spot in the Khyber, Kuram, and South-Western Baluchistan. In these parts all is plain sailing, for the line to be laid down is clearly defined on the maps

Waziristan presents more than all the rest put together, but as the Amir is desirous of having this border laid out finally, the Government of India should include it also in the operations of the next few weeks.

This, says the *Pioneer*, is more necessary as malcontent sections of Mahsuds have been giving trouble, and nothing would be so effective in bringing them to their bearings as a joint commission travelling through Wana and further worthward with an escort of strength sufficient to deal with any roving bands of raiders.

THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The amount to be allotted for the Imperial Public Works next year is now definitely fixed at 350 lakhs, namely, 295 lakhs for railways and 55 lakhs for irrigation. This is instead of the 500 lakhs which ought to have been expended.

Among the projects in the North-West Provinces which have to be postponed are the Cawnpore extension of the Lower Ganges Canal and the extension of the Lucknow-Rae-Bareli Railway to Benares.

BREACHES ON THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

There are now five breaches in the railway line between Bostan and Sharigh. All heavy booking is stopped. The worst break is nearly three miles long.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

At Saturday's special meeting of the Legislative Council the report of the Select Committee will be presented. To it will be appended a vote of dissent by the Hon'ble Messrs, Playfair and Fazulbhai Vishram, the non-official members. Their reason for this step being that cotton fabrics, yarns, and threads are not included in the tariff schedule for duty. When the Bill comes up for consideration the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair will move that it be re-committed to the Select Committee. This is only a constitutional method open to those who wish to enter their protest against the non-imposition of cotton duties. A debate will follow, and a division is likely to be taken, but apparently the Bill will be carried by the solid official vote unless some compromise will meanwhile be arrived at.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 7.

The Hall Line steamer, Rufford Hall, arrived here yesterday.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay this day, 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady. Surats Steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 7/8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	27¼

LADY HARRIS' FANCY FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Lady Harris' Fancy Fair accounts having been audited, I desire to inform the genera public that the net profits paid into the Cathedral Girls' School Building Fund amount to the goodly sum of Rs. 17,646-2-4. I may add that a few more hundreds of rupees will probably come in later on, bringing up the total, in round figures, to eighteen thousand rupees.

The governing body of the Cathedral High Schools have passed resolutions thanking:—(1) The managing committee of the Fancy Fair for the admirable way in which the fair was arranged and managed by them; and (2) the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the stalls and shows, especially mentioning the name of her Excellency Lady Harris, whose patronage and personal assistance so largely secured the general success of the fair—Yours, &c.,

A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.

A SINGULAR career has come to an end by the death of Charles Groom, who will be better remembered by his assumed titles of Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Prince of Nevers, Rethel and Alencon. This array of titles, it will be remembered, drew from the late Master of the Rolls the rather lugubrious pun, "Mr. Groom was never Prince of Mantua, never Prince of Montferrat, never Prince of Alencon, and never Prince of Rethel, so he was bound to be a prince of nevers." Groom was born at Tobago in 1839, and, coming to England to be educated, came in some way under the patronage of the late Lord Brougham.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IF the Government desire to adopt a *popular* measure in connection with their finances, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, they should impose an export duty on grain. Such a measure would be received, throughout the Punjab at any rate, with enthusiasm; and it would go a long way towards silencing the agitators who, taking "poverty-stricken India" for their text, preach discontent throughout the land, alleging that the Indian peasant is starved to make the fortune of the British merchant. Let the following anecdote speak for itself. A day or two ago, in conversation with a native gentleman at Lahore, the remark was made that the unseasonable rain might greatly injure the crops. "Yes," he said, "and the people are rejoicing." Asked why the people should rejoice over the injury to their crops, he explained that the wet would not actually destroy the grain, but would only injure it so far that it would be unfit for the European market, and would not keep long. Therefore, he continued, the British firms will not buy it for export, and the grain-dealers will not be able to hoard it up; and the people will have cheap food—and plenty of it: since the export trade in wheat sprung up the people always pray for unseasonable weather to damage the wheat crops. Granting that this native's views were peculiar, and possibly acquired from a district where the stress of a brisk export trade is severely felt, we are still of opinion that the unrestricted export of grain is regarded generally by the natives of the Punjab as a grievance.

MR. G. M. SATHE, Reporter on the Native Press, has been granted privilege leave for three months, during which time his place will be taken by his First Assistant, Mr. A. V. Patkar.

ON return from leave, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., will take up his permanent appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat. Mr. J. B. Alcock, I.C.S., on being relieved by Mr. Hamilton will do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur Bijapur.

MR. G. MCCORKELL, I.C.S., Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed six months, special leave on urgent private affairs.

THE next quarterly meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examination will take place in the Council Hall, new Secretariat, on Tuesday, April 10, at 11 o'clock.

REVISED rules for Government scholarships in middle and special schools are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

WE regret to record the death of Mrs. Gott, the wife of Captain Gott, in charge of the Governor's Body Guard, on the 5th instant.

THE rise of water in the lake formed at the scene of the Gohna landship, measured for the week ending Saturday, February 4th, was 3 feet 5 inches. Before actually overtopping the lowest part of the ridge of the dam the water has still to rise 312 feet.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from home that Captain Evans Gordon has been deputed to attend the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, when the mail left, was staying in the Riviera, and is mentioned in the papers as being among the spectators of the international pigeon-shooting at Monaco.

THE new over-bridge under construction by the railway at Amritsar is described by a correspondent as one of the most unsightly things imaginable, and absolutely wanting in any engineering skill or design. Imagine five huge ramps of earth cutting off the view between the city and the railway. This, however, is a minor fault compared to the danger to traffic that is certain to result on the bridge being brought into use. The roadway will only be about 20 feet wide, with a rise of about one foot in thirty, and traffic coming from half a dozen different directions will have to pass on these ridges—at times when screaming trains are passing within view only 15 feet below. It will indeed be a wonder if fatal accidents do not occur. This danger might be remedied by having a couple of sub-ways for traffic along the Grand Trunk Road and the Fort Road; although, of course, owing to the high-water level at Amritsar these would be expensive to construct so as to keep them watertight.

IN Mr. Wilfrid Charles Geldart, C.S., whose death is announced from typhoid fever at Multan, the Service has lost one of its most brilliant recruits. A Tonbridge boy and a scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Mr. Geldart stood eleventh at the examination in 1892, the first held under the revised regulations, and had only arrived in India a few months ago. His University career was one of considerable distinction, and in addition to a first-class in each part of the Classical Tripos he was a good all-round man, and a Persian and Sanskrit scholar of great promise. He was essentially a representative of the new type of Civilian which it was hoped to create by the raising of the age limit; and his premature death, apart from the pathetic circumstances which attend it, will be regretted by all who desire to see the connection between the Indian Service and the University maintained.

THE Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteers, and the North-Western Railway Volunteers were inspected at Mian Mir by Major-General Lord Frankfort, on Saturday last. The inspection was preceded by a small sham-fight, the Volunteers taking up a position on the banks of the Bari Doab Canal, and being attacked by two companies of the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders. From the spectators' point of view the sham-fight was disappointing, owing to the smallness of the attacking force. The Light Horse managed to deliver a most effective charge over very bad ground. After the 'cease fire' had sounded, the Volunteers were marched to the Mian Mir Parade Ground, and were there inspected in parade movements. The Light Horse, numbering forty-two of all ranks, walked, trotted and galloped past, and also performed a few simple troop movements. At the conclusion of the inspection Lord Frankfort addressed the parade. He expressed himself satisfied at what he had seen, and especially complimented one company of Railway Volunteers. With regard to the Light Horse, Lord Frankfort said that he had heard that they had delivered a good charge, but he would remind them that battles were not merely won by charges, and he hoped that they would pay great attention to the most important part of cavalry work, namely, scouting and procuring information, a duty for which Volunteer Horse were especially fitted. The Infantry were then railed to Lahore, the Cavalry marching back. The day was a long and tiring one, and, all things considered, the Volunteers did very well.

A TELEGRAM, dated Quetta, Monday, says the railway is heavily breached at Mudgorge. The Middlesex Regiment will be detained probably for a fortnight. The rain has now ceased.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Bangalore contemporary, writing from the Shevaroys, gives particulars of a dacoity which occurred near Salem, when some Chetties, men and women, were severely beaten and currency notes to the value of Rs. 4,000, besides jewellery, were stolen.

THE Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has submitted for the sanction of Government a proposal to lay down a siding to the canal bank west of the Bezwada Railway Station to secure the traffic coming by the canal from Masulipatam and other points in the delta.

THE Senate of the Allahabad University, at their meeting on Monday, held an election for the appointment of a new Registrar in the place of Mr. Gough. There were two candidates, Mr. C. Dodd, of the Educational Department; and Mr. R. Wall, the late head of the Excise Department, in the N.-W. Provinces. The Educational vote was given solid for Mr. Dodd, and brought him in by a large majority.

SIR William Hunter has given permission to Babu Radhika Raman Chatterjea, of Rungpore, to translate his *magnum opus*, "The Imperial Gazeteer of India." The translation will be published at the expense of some Bengali zemindars eager to encourage vernacular literature.

THE members of the Rangoon Municipal Committee have presented an address to Major Temple, who goes on leave, expressing their thanks for his efficient services as President, and their cordial good-will. It is evident, then, that Rangoon grumblers, like grumblers elsewhere, do not mean all they say.

MESSRS. Yarrow and Company are advertising that they will give a reward of £200 for the discovery of the person who is offering for sale copies of detail drawings of the machinery in Her Majesty's torpedo-boat-destroyer Havock.

THE civilised West, it appears, is not to be allowed to claim the distinction of being the only place in which the modern habit of bomb-throwing is practised. The other day, at Bangalore, a young Mahomedan girl quarrelled with a lad who lived close by. Shortly afterwards, while she was in her parents' little back garden, a bomb was thrown at her from over the wall of her next-door neighbour. The poor girl had all her fingers shattered, and was also otherwise seriously injured. This is an illustration of the "East putting on the West" with a vengeance.

SARWAR KHAN, the son of the late Khan of Hangu, who has been a political prisoner at Lahore since 1890, has again petitioned the local Government, says the Lahore paper, on the subject of his release. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor promised to look into his case, but has been hitherto unable to do so owing to press of work. This year his Honor has made a tour in the Peshawar district, and has now visited Hangu, and will, we are informed, make the necessary inquiries into the circumstances under which the applicant and his father were deported, and will pass orders in the case on his return to Lahore. The fall in the trade between Kabul and India, is of course, due to the heavy duties imposed by the Amir on goods exported from his territory. There are no fewer than six octroi posts between Peshawar and Kabul, at all of which octroi is collected on merchandise. First of all, as soon as the goods leave the city of Kabul, heavy export duty is charged, then octroi is realized on it at Surkpool, Gandamak, Jallalabad, Basawal, Dakka and Peshawar. Afghan merchants regard it as a grievance that the Indian Government should allow the Amir to collect octroi at Peshawar.

THREE soldiers of the East Surrey Regiment, while out shooting, near Agra, accidentally shot a villager in the face, destroying the sight of one eye. The soldiers were detained by the villagers, pending the arrival of the police. Inspector Goad, hearing of this, immediately proceeded to Bainpore, where the accident occurred, and brought the soldiers away. The injured villager is under treatment in the local Civil Hospital.

ALL the police connected with the station from which a prisoner escaped the other day at Bangalore have been punished more or less severely, but no mention is made of any precautions being adopted to so construct police lock-ups in future that prisoners left to themselves under lock-and-key will no longer be able to walk out of them as easily as they walked in—though not through the authorised exit. In this particular case the prisoner was left alone in the cell for a few minutes, a companion prisoner having been taken out under escort for a short time. The man who was left tilted a cot on end against the wall, climbed up, removed a few flat tiles, hoisted himself through the hole in the roof, and disappeared. It is hardly fair to punish the police while such facilities are offered for escape. A lock-up should be as secure as a prison.

REPORTS from the Northern Chin Hills state that a column under Subadar Dault Rana surprised a party of Chins, killing eleven, wounding several, and taking seven prisoners, two guns, spears &c. Our only casualty was one rifleman, 1st Burma Battalion, slightly wounded.

AT the meeting regarding the "Savadi Koti," at Cawnpore, on Monday, it was proposed that the public be asked to subscribe, and should the required money, amounting to Rs. 4,000, be raised, the Government be moved to acquire the property and hand it over to the Officer Commanding the station, the Collector, the Chaplain, the Cantonment Magistrate and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, as trustees, the latter, on behalf of the public, undertaking to provide the funds to maintain the estate on the same lines as the "Memorial Garden." About eight hundred rupees were subscribed at the meeting.

THE great bathing festival of Thanesar, during April, with the eclipse of the sun, is being looked forward to with no small anxiety, especially at Umballa, as thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the province will soon be flocking to the sacred bathing place of the Punjab, and it will be no small matter for the authorities to see to the sanitary arrangements. Preparations are already in progress.

ALL over the province, apparently from Kulu southwards, the recent mild spring weather changed very suddenly last week into what it is to be hoped is really the last burst of winter, heavy rain falling all night, with fresh snow on the hills down to below 7,000 feet, all low-lying land being more or less flooded. Sunshine is now very badly wanted for the spring crops. Wheat and field peas do not seem to have suffered as yet, but the early-sown barely, now high, is alrerdy damaged to some extent.

THE State marriage ceremony at Jammu went off very successfully. The bridegroom arrived at the palace, and was received with due pomp by his Highness the Maharaja, amid a great crowd of spectators, with music and torches—all the ancient rites and customs of this particular class of Dogra Rajputs being carefully observed. The day was luckily fine, and the Resident and party were much interested. Saturday was "tamboul" day, when the contribution of caste gifts was made by State officials and friends, and on Sunday the bridegroom took his bride and valuable presents to his home at Chineni.

OWING to the bad weather at Umballa, last week, the assault-at-arms of the Sirhind District was postponed.

MR. CHESUN, the young guard who met with a fatal accident at Sirinao, had gone out shooting with a friend, when he came across a snake. He struck at it with the but end of his gun, which was loaded. The stock snapped, carrying with it a portion of the trigger fixings, and discharging into the chest of the unfortunate young sportsman a full charge of No. 4 shot. His companion, hearing the report, came round, heard a brief explanation of the accident, and had the wounded man carried to the railway station. He expired on the way, within forty minutes of the accident. His remains were carried into Quetta, where they were interred next day. The snake was afterwards killed. Mr. Chesun was much liked among his associates, who sincerely regret his untimely end.

THE following further particulars of the cutting up of the post in the Abor country have been received here. A sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, with seven wounds, escaped from Bordak by swimming across the Dihong River. He reports that the guard consisted of 1 subadar, 2 sepoys of the Naga Hills Police, 1 havildar and 3 sepoys of the Lakhimpur Police, 9 sepoys of the 44th Gurkhas, and 8 followers, all of whom have been killed. No news has been received from the main column lately, as communications are interrupted, but no anxiety is felt as to its safety. The services of Major Molesworth, 44th Gurkhas, and Captain Fairbrother, 13th Bengal Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for duty with the Abor column, if required.

A VERY curious story comes from Morsel Bay, Cape Colony. A young lady, named Pienaar, recently went to visit her brother, a farmer, and by way of a practical joke dressed herself in man's clothes, thinking to frighten him. In the dusk she advanced upon him with out-stretched arms, and as the figure he dimly saw gave no answer to his challenge, he raised his gun and fired. His sister fell shot through the arm, and has since been under medical treatment—for a wound that might easily have been fatal.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

IT is only natural that at an entertainment, given in aid of an institution founded by Scotchmen, the programme should have a decidedly Caledonian bias, and hence it was not surprising that at the concert in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, three-fourths of the items on the programme were suggestive of that "meet nurse for a poetic child," of which Sir Walter Scott so enthusiastically spoke. We shall be casting no disparagement on a very enjoyable entertainment when we say that it would have been better of the Scotch nationality of the performers had been proportionately large, for it is rare indeed to find anyone hailing from south of the Tweed doing full justice to the Scottish dialect. With this reservation, the concert afforded a very pleasant evening's entertainment to a large audience which included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, and several other members of the Government House party. Mr. Mant opened the concert with a selection of Scotch airs, arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, in which he did full justice to the fine tone of the organ. Mr. Schofield gave "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomon" very creditably, and Miss Swift followed with Sir Henry Bishop's charming song, "Love has Eyes." Mr. Stewart gave the old Highland melody, "We will Take the Good Old Way," the chorus being taken by Miss Swift, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mr. Schofield. The song was loudly applauded, and had Mr. Stewart been inclined to egotism, he would have looked upon the appreciative demonstrations of the audience as a demand for repetition. Mrs. Stanley Smith was similarly retiring, when her hearers indicated by applause their desire for a second edition of the familiar and plaintive air, "Auld Robin Gray." The first part of the programme concluded with a violin solo by Miss Pedraza, "The Flowers o' the Forest," arranged by the youthful artiste herself. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Stanley Smith, and it goes without the saying that her delicacy of touch and skilful manipulation evoked a vociferous encore. In the second part Miss Swift, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Schofield gave the popular part song, "Jack o'Hazeldean." The first few notes were faulty, but apart from that the song went capitally, the voices of the quartette being well blended. Miss Pritchard in her piano solo, "Andante and Ronde Capriccioso" (Mendelssohn) obtained a well-earned encore. In the old highland melody "Turn Ye to Me" Mrs. Macbeth, sang expressively and with characteristic ease of manner. Mr. McCausland gave Stephenson's solo, "So Fare Thee Well," with taste, but seemed somewhat lacking in confidence Responding to an encore, he gave "I Stand at your Threshold Sighing," in a manner indicative of good work in future as a baritone singer. Mrs. Stanley Smith's rich voice was heard to advantage in the solo, "Ave Maria," to which sweet effect was given by Miss Pedraza's violin obligato, the concluding notes being especially praiseworthy. Of course, the last item on a programme of sufficient but not wearisome duration was "Auld Lang Syne," taken by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Swift, and Messrs. Schofield, McCausland, and Stewart, who joined hands in the orthodox Scotch fashion, the audience joining in the concluding chorus. Mr. Mant's rendition of the National Anthem on the organ brought to a close a concert, which was sufficiently well patronised to add a very fair sum to the fund for carrying on the good work of the valuable institution at Mahim. It may here be mentioned that the annual prize-distribution, announced to be conducted by H. E. Lord Harris on Saturday, has been postponed owing to a few cases of chicken-pox amongst the Orphanage children.

MILITARY NEWS.

PERMISSION to reside out of India has been granted to Col. E. S. Reynolds of the Staff Corps.

LIEUT.-COL. F. H. JACKSON, General List Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE Rev. W. B. H. Biggs has been appointed Honorary Chaplain, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 3 Battery, Southern Division, Karachi, has been ordered to change places with No. 2 Battery, Western Division, now at Aden.

OWING to a break in the railway line beyond Karachi, the 2nd Middlesex Regiment will not reach Bombay until about the 17th instant.

THE General Officer Commanding will inspect the 13th Bombay Infantry on the General Parade Ground at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday.)

LEAVE to proceed out of India for one year under Staff Corps rules has been granted to Lieut. A. S. Hamilton, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment Sikh Infantry.

SIX months' extension of leave has been granted by the Secretary of State to Major G. D. Atkinson, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, and to Lieut. C. Burrard, Staff Corps, on private affairs.

THE Government of India have decided that in conformity with the practice in England the rank of Volunteer officers will be recognised when they attend the levees of the Viceroy in uniform.

THE railway line between Quetta and Sibi having been breached in three places the moves of No. 20 Battery, Western Division, and of the Middlesex Regiment, have consequently been postponed for the present.

THE following appointments to the Royal Horse Artillery have been made:—Major Brunker, 51st Field Battery; to "Q" Battery; Major Cowan, 8th Company, Southern Division, to "A" Battery; Captain Wing, 19th Company, Eastern Division, to "C" Battery.

LIEUT. R. H. MASSIE, R.A., No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate. Similar leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany, M. D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

THE Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted furlough for twenty months. His place will be taken by the Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A., and the Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., on return from furlough, will act as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee, until further orders.

THE following promotions have taken place in the Royal Artillery:—Captain Eardley Wilmot, "C" Battery, to be Major in 11th Company, Eastern Division; Captain Sandbach, "F" Battery, to be Major in 51st Field Battery; Lieut. While, 48th Field Battery, to be Captain in 52nd Field Battery.

THE R. I. M. steamer Clive is expected to arrive in Bombay from Kurrachee on or about the 26th instant with No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery (*en route* to Aden in relief of No. 11 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery). The Company, on arrival, will be accommodated at the Colaba Depot, pending embarkation for Aden in the R. I. M. steamer Dalbousie sailing on the 13th April, 1894.

THE General Officer Commanding will take the Annual Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, on the General Parade Ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 31st March. A Board of Examination, composed as under will assemble on the Maidan, at 7 a.m. on that day to examine candidates of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for Proficiency Certificates. President—Major A. B. Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry. Captain C. H. C. Heyman, 21st Bombay Infantry; and Captain C. E. Wilson, Adjutant, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE following exchanges have been sanctioned: between Captain Coates, 8th, and Herbet, 71st Field Battery; between Second-Lieutenant Johnstone, 46th Field Battery, and Bruce, 15th Company, Western Division. The following appointments are sanctioned.—1st East Kent Regiment.—Lieutenant C. C. Cobbe, to be Acting Paymaster. 1-3rd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden, from 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Medical Officer. 39th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. R. Parry, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Medical Officer. 19th Punjab Infantry,—Surgeon-Lieutenant R. G. Turner, to be officiating Medical officer. The undermentioned have leave of absence—Captain C. E. Spearman, Munster Fusiliers, to Naini Tal, for 3 months, on private affairs: and Lieutenant J. C. C. Angelo, 20th Punjab Infantry, to Naini Tal for 6 months, to study the language. Out of India, on private affairs—Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, 44th Gurkhas; Lieutenant H. G. Sainforth, 4th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant C. W. Tribe, 38th Dogras; Captain S. C. Gough, 5th Bengal Cavalry; and Major H. S. Wheatley, 2-3rd Gurkhas, for 12 months; Captain R. D. Vizard, Manchester Regiment, for 3 months; Colonel D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 8 months; and Lieutenant-Colonel V. G. L. Eyre, 34th Pioneers, till 22nd January, 1895. On medical certificate—Captain H. L. Custance, 36th Sikhas, for 12 months; and Lieutenant P. Gould, Royal Irish Fusiliers, for 6 months.

THE MILITARY TRAGEDY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

THE trial of Private O'Hara, belonging to the First Battalion of the Leinster Regiment, for murder will take place before a general court-martial at Ahmedabad, on Monday next. The charges against the prisoner comprise two charges of murder and one of shooting with intent to murder. The prosecution will in all probability be conducted by Captain Anderson, the Assistant Judge Advocate-General of Poona. The prisoner will most likely be defended by one of the Officers of his own regiment. The details of the case are as follows:—On the night of the twentieth of February last the prisoner was on guard, when he asked Sergeant Murphy, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard, for permission to go to the canteen, but this was refused. Shortly afterwards he again repeated his request, but was refused. O'Hara was then seen to take his rifle from the rack, and return it, afterwards picking it up again and carrying it into the back verandah of the guard-room. Sergeant Murphy saw him do this, and as at the same time he noticed that the soldier had his ammunition pouch open, he asked him whether he had his ammunition all correct. To this O'Hara replied: "I will show you presently whether it is all right," and began to load his rifle. Sergeant Murphy at once shouted to the guard and warned them of their danger, going off at the same time for assistance. The guard promptly went in search of O'Hara, who had run off at the back. Private Rice who was the sentry on duty there, saw O'Hara coming from the back of the guardhouse and challenged him, at the same time ordering him to lay down his arms. O'Hara at once ran towards the canteen, seeing him approaching with his rifle, Lance-Corporal Doyle, the canteen-waiter, went to the door, when O'Hara dropped on his knee, fired at Doyle, hitting in the wrist of his right arm. Doyle ran to close the door, when O'Hara once more fired at him, hitting him this time below the right shoulder. O'Hara then turned to the right, and looked into the room occupied by the non-commissioned officers attached to the canteen, and in which four non-commissioned officers were playing at cards. The soldier in quick succession fired two rounds through the window, when the guard came up to him and after a struggle succeeded in disarming and capturing him. One of the shots struck Corporal Dooley on the left side of his chest, passing out at the back, near the shoulder blade. Dooley dropped dead at once. The other shot struck Lance-Corporal Roach, the bullet entering his stomach on the left side and passing out at his back. The wounded men were taken to the hospital, where they were seen by Dr. Wallis. Dooley was dead. Roach was in a very precarious state, and Doyle was suffering from two wounds on his right arm. Roach died the following day, and Doyle's wounds are reported to be doing well. The court-of-enquiry, which was held on the 22nd ult., brought in a verdict of wilful murder against O'Hara, and at the enquiry no motive was elicited as to why O'Hara should have shot either of the men.

MR. MEHTA AND THE POLICE INCREASE COMMITTEE.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Bombay, 8th March, 1894.

To G. C. Whitworth, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I was not aware, till I read the letter and accompaniments forwarded by Government to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in reference to the Report of the Police Increase Committee, that the letters in which I had entered my minute of protest against the Committee's proceedings, were not forwarded to Government, though I had asked the chairman to do so by my letter of January last, a copy of which I beg to enclose herewith.

I remained till now under the impression that, not only Government must have been informed of my protest, but also that I was refused copies of previous minutes recorded by members at a meeting of the Committee, among them being one, as I now find, by the Collector of Bombay, containing an attack on the Corporation, whose interests I was appointed to watch, couched in language, and conceived in taste, which we have been frequently reminded recently are the exclusive property of a rabid and irresponsible section of the Native Press.

I now beg to lay before Government a copy of a letter which, under the above impression, I addressed only to the President of the Corporation, which I would otherwise have submitted at the same time also to Government.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.

Junagadh, January, 1894.

To Gunpatrao G. Mantri, Esq., Secretary, Police Increase Committee.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 10th January, 1894, stating by direction of the chairman of the committee that my letter of the 6th January, 1894, has been recorded and that the protest therein contained cannot form part of the proceedings of the committee, which has been dissolved. I have the honour to ask you to communicate to the chairman that I am utterly unable to understand how my protest cannot form part of the proceedings of the committee on the ground that it has been dissolved while my letter containing it has been recorded in spite of the very same dissolution. I equally fail to understand that if the committee is dissolved, and is thus *functus officio*, the chairman can still ask me to send my minute of dissent while rejecting my minute containing my protest. I venture to think that it is scarcely consistent to say that the committee is dissolved for certain purposes and still in active existence for others.

It seems to me that the only course now open to me is to ask you to send on this as well as my letter of the 6th January, containing my protest to Government.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd). PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The explicit information in our London correspondent's telegram enables the Indian public to know exactly where the responsibility lies for the great scandal against which it is now remonstrating with an indignation of which we have only heard as yet the first rising murmers. That the grievance could not lie at the doors of its own Government everyone has known throughout. The Finance Minister was confessedly in a position where he had to lay his hand upon every source of revenue that he could, and it stood to reason that he would not have passed over the great to grasp the small unless he had had a peremptory "hands off" from elsewhere. The fact, therefore, that the official situation of the Government of India obliges it not only to accept the decisions of the Secretary of State, but to put them forward as its own, was not likely to mislead anyone in such a transparent case. It would appear now, however, that the Secretary of State himself was on our side, as far as mental conviction went. The Councillors of Indian experience, whom the Constitution has placed by his side, were unanimously for the re-imposition of the cotton duties—even Sir John Strachey, it may be inferred, who first helped to take them off—and their arguments prevailed upon Lord Kimberley. But there was something stronger than argument ahead. The party to which his lordship belongs is in a desperate way already, and it was not going to risk any fresh unpopularity by offending a great English interest. One can hardly blame Sir William Harcourt, who nowadays seems to have the final voice in all matters relating to the Indian finances; at any rate he is a politician who does not profess to have any lofty views beyond the good of his own side. He is Chancellor of the English Exchequer he would frankly admit, and the Indian Exchequer comes second in his considerations. But what are we to think of the pliant colleague who surrenders the interests which the post he holds requires him specially to defend and then forces the conclusion against which his own conscience rebels down his Council's throat? What are we to say, furthermore, when in the face of this he tells the Lancashire deputation that the "Government of India thinks" that the time is not yet come for the inclusion of cotton in the duties? A stronger Minister would surely have resigned a dozen times rather than be forced into such a line of conduct: but Lord Kimberley, who is strong only against his subordinates, his own Council, and the Government of India, was not the man for such a course. It is instructive to see how quickly the consequences of political duplicity have recoiled upon him, for the surrender to the rest of the Cabinet on the main question involved him in making a statement to his Lancashire interviewer, (if the words are correctly reported) of a kind which in his private capacity he would certainly have abhorred.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

10 p.m.	73·4

THURSDAY, March 8.

6 a.m.	70·7
10 a.m.	78·0
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·2

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Ballaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekshah J. Talyarkhan Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM LORD ELGIN.

The Corporation recorded a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated Calcutta, 7th February, 1894, from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, communicating the thanks of His Excellency for the address and casket presented to him by the Corporation, and expressing the gratification which his Excellency experienced at the reception he met with in Bombay.

NEW MEMBER FOR MAHIM WARD.

On the motion of Dr. Mody, seconded by Dr. Katrack, the Corporation recorded memorandum to the Secretary, dated 31st January, 1894, from the Commissioner, forwarding notification of the election in Mahim Ward of Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwalla in place of Mr. Pranjiwandas Culliandas, resigned.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved to record letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 26th January, 1894, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, stating that Mr. Grattan Geary, who retired from the Committee at the end of the last year, in accordance with Section 39 (3) of the Municipal Act, had been re-appointed a member of the Committee by Government.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then proceeded to elect four members of the Standing Committee, in succession to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji, all of whom offered themselves for re-election.

The nominations for the election were as follow:—

Candidate.	Proposer.	Seconder.
Mr. A. N. Vasudeo.....	Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh.	Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu.
Dr. Cowasji Hormasji.*	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	Dr. Thomas Blaney
Mr. W. R. Hamilton....	Mr. G. Cotton.....	Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. K. M. Shroff *.....	The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham..	Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.
Mr. K. N. Kabraji*.....	Do. do. ..	Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi.
Dr. A. G. Viegas *.....	Dr. Thomas Blaney	Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

*Retiring members.

Mr. James W. Smith, Mr. J. A. Leask, and Rao Bahadur Virparsad were appointed scrutineers of the ballot papers. Each member of the Council had as many votes as there were vacancies. The papers having been collected the result was declared by the President at a quarter to five o'clock as under:—

	Votes.
Mr. K. N. Kabraji	53
Dr. A. G. Viegas	49
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee	48
Mr. K. M. Shroff	46
Mr. W. R. Hamilton	36
Mr. Anandrao N. Vasudev	19

The first four gentlemen were declared elected.

On the motion of Mr. Chubildass, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, a vote of thanks was accorded to the scrutineers for their services.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

According to the notice of motion given by him, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that Messrs. Ardeshir Framji Moos and Nanabhai R. Ranina be re-appointed auditors for the year 1894-95 on a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each, as provided in the Budget. In support of the motion, he said that both the gentlemen had great experience in audit business, and their experience well fitted them for the post. Mr. Moos had been auditing their accounts for the last twenty-two years and Mr. Ranina for the last eighteen years. If there was any department in the Municipality which required experienced men it was the audit branch of the Municipality. The experience of the auditors would be of great account to them.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham seconded the motion, which was carried.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. Grattan Geary, resigning his appointment as a councillor.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Committee sanctioned the outlay of Rs. 2,500 for the moiety of Mr. F. W. Stevens' fees for fixing the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the City of Bombay, plus half the cost of printing his award, to the debit of unappropriated balance.

REWARDING MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Health Officer, thanking the Corporation for their vote of thanks to officers and men of the Health Department for their services during the riots, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha being the only member opposing the record.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,727 to the debit of unappropriated cash balances to meet the amounts payable to various officers for their services during the riots, August, 1893, as under:—"Inspector T. Glover, Rs. 250; Inspector A. Hallums, Rs. 250; Inspector J. M. Desmier, Rs. 175; Inspector J. Powell, Rs. 225; Inspector J. Ringrow, Rs. 200; Inspector A. P. Dawes, Rs. 175; Inspector J. C. DeSouza, Rs. 150; Sub-Inspector G. Webb, Rs. 70; Sub-Inspector W. H. Harris, Rs. 70; Sub-Inspector W. R. Mowforth, Rs. 70; Sub-Inspector Kanoba Bahiroba, Rs. 25; Stable Muccadum Tookaram Ziloo, Rs. 15; Stable Muccadum Ragboo Babaji, Rs. 15; Section Muccadum Shaik Ali Esmail, Rs. 12: Cemetery Clerk Bane Khan Manwar Khan, Rs. 25.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, but he was the only dissentient.

PAYMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 250 from surplus cash balance, on account of charges in connection with the presentation of address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., in the Town Hall, on the 11th January.

Sanction was also given to the continuance of the employment of two maistries on Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per month each for the Colaba Sewerage Works, and to the employment of two maistries on Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per month each for the Umarkhari Sewerage Works.

On the application of the Commissioner the Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 2,935-5-0 from savings in the grant for water-supply fittings, Municipal Office, to meet the cost of alterations and additions to the electric-light fittings of the office.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 250 for the purchase of coal and stores to work the hydraulic lift of the Municipal offices up to the end of the current financial year. The cost to be met from the savings in the grant for the lift and fire service establishment."

PROPOSED FILLING UP OF THE MUSTAN TANK.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 4,704 for filling in the Mustan Tank, as the water thereof is every foul; the cost to be paid as an advance from available funds to be adjusted out of savings or new works to be reported hereafter.

Mr. Rebsch seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was opposed to the motion on the ground that the Corporation had no power to enter into new items. The Corporation could take the proposition in hand if it came under Section 131 or 133 of the Municipal Act. Under Section 131 when new items were brought forward on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, they could make additional budget grant. The Standing Committee must show to the Corporation that the amount would be saved from the funds to be spent on new works to be reported hereafter. They had to be satisfied that the sum would not go beyond the requisite demand, and that the expenses would be below the estimate. The whole thing was a speculation, and it was not wise to entertain such a speculative proposition. He could not congratulate the Chairman and the members of the Standing Committee on their financial knowledge of the requirement of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) He had not given any consideration to the necessity or otherwise of the filling in of the Mustan Tank, or whether the expenditure proposed to be spent was reasonable. He asked the Corporation not to go in the discussion as to the desirability of the filling in of the tank but to throw off the proposal.

The motion was put to the vote but lost.

THE FINANCES OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

The Honorable Mr. Oxenham proposed that a letter, dated 13th February, 1894, from the Secretary of the Joint Schools' Committee, forwarding copy of the School Fund Budget for the year 1894-95, in accordance with the terms of byelaw 11 of the Commission be accorded.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said that he did not know that there was any particular harm in recording the budget, but in view of the large balance the Committee possessed it was open to question whether the Corporation were not granting too much for primary education. Last year the actual balance of the Joint Schools' Committee was Rs. 19,101-2-3 and they estimated that this year the balance would be Rs. 26,696. The statement showed that last year's contribution from the Corporation to the Committee was Rs. 55,220. He considered that some explanation should be given as to the reason why the Committee had accumulated a balance of Rs. 26,000 in six years. It was not right that the money should be accumulating and remain unspent, and he was of opinion that when the budget estimates of the Corporation were next framed the sum set aside for granting to the Schools' Committee should be reduced.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham, the Chairman of the Committee, being asked by two or three members to reply to Mr. Roughton, rose and said that in putting aside a fairly large balance the Joint Schools Committee was only doing the same thing as they had done for years past—(hear, hear)—and following the example of a body whom they were bound to respect—the Corparation of the City of Bombay. He did not know that he could offer any further explanation. (Laughter.)

The motion for recording the communication from the Joint Schools Committee was then carried, and the Corporation shortly afterwards adjourned to Thursday next.

THE COUNTRY TOBACCO LICENSES.

The following further correspondence is sent us by Messrs. Bland and Noble, solicitors, which has passed between the Collector of Customs on the subject of the sale of country tobacco and two licensed vendors:—

I, the undersigned licensee, No. 662, of country tobacco beg most humbly and respectfully your honour, and lay a few lines of my grievances before you to redress as follows:—

That in the month of June last, I was obliged to go to my native country on account of some urgent business under your leave of one month's time to be absent from Bombay, but sorry to state that owing to my misfortune I was not able to attend here at the proper time on account of monsoon.

That at the time of my arrival at Bombay I was requested and ordered by Mr. J. D. Framjee, the First Assistant Collector of Customs, in charge Tobacco Department, that I should keep my said license shop closed for three months from the 1st day of January, 1894, for which I say that I am a poor and destitute man and have a large family to sustain, and besides that I have no means whatsoever to support myself and my poor family.

Under these circumstances I pray your honor to take the above matter into your kind consideration and favour me to cancel the order already given to the tobacco inspector of the ward to close my shop as aforesaid, but I have full confidence in you that your honor will not decline it, but please excuse my negligence this time by your merciful hand and relieve me from this misery, and by doing this act of kindness and benevolence I myself and my poor family will ever pray to God for your long life and prosperity.—I beg, &c.,

Tookaram Balshet.

To J. M. Campbell, Esq., Collector of Land Revenue, Custom and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 27th December, 1893.

In reply to his application, dated the 20th instant, Tookaram Balshet is informed that the Collector regrets being unable to modify the orders passed in his case by the First Assistant Collector, Prince's Dock Custom House.

(Sd.) A. M. S. Jackson,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To Tookaram Balshett.

To Commissioner of Custom, Salt, and Opium.

Honoured Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to approach your honor with the following and request you to take the same into your kind consideration.

We presented an appeal against the order of the Senior Assistant Collector of Custom, P. D., for closing our shops for one and a-half and three months respectively on account of our absence from Bombay longer than the permitted period. In reply thereto, the Collector has informed us that he was unable to modify the order made by the Assistant Collector.

We may say that up to the present no such restriction was put against a licensee although he stayed at his native place for months. This is the first instance in which restriction is put against the licensee who is unavoidably hindered in returning to Bombay.

We, therefore, pray that your honour will kindly cancel the order of the Senior Assistant Collector and allow us to re-open our shops.

(The copies of our applications to the Collector and the reply thereto are herewith annexed.)

Dhondu Bhikshet.
Tookaram Balshet.

Camp, Ahmedabad, 1st February 1894.

Memo.—With reference to their petition, dated the 10th ultimo, Dhondu Bhikshet and Tukaram Balshet are informed that in their case no appeal lies to the Commissioner.

(Sd.) ———— ————
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

To Dhondu Bhikshet and Tukaram Balshet.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that it has been practically settled that the working of the Bombay Tramways will be under the same management for some years to come, may I suggest to the energetic directors of the company the construction of a short feeder line from the foot of the Carnac Bridge to the Mody Bunder pier, for the convenience of passengers travelling by Messers. Shepherd and Company's steamers? The cost of constructing and maintaining the proposed line will not be considerable, inasmuch as its length will be only about a quarter-of-a-mile, and the company will have to keep a few special cars ready at either extremity of it only a few minutes before the departure and after the arrival of steamers, which as a rule do not fail to keep their time and generally give signals of their arrival in harbour when late. The running of the ordinary cars on the various lines throughout the town will not have to be disturbed in any way. On the Girgaum line perhaps one or two additional cars will have to be started from the Girgaum terminus precisely at 6 a.m., or even a little earlier. The company's profit from the new line will be great as a good deal of traffic at present carried on by victorias and bullock-carts is sure to be drifted into their hands, while the gain to the travelling public will be equally considerable both as regards time and economy.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Khandewadi, March 7.

General Neal Dow, the founder of the Maine Prohibitory Liquor Law, will, on March 20th, complete his ninetieth year. He still lives in his native city, Portland, Maine, hale and hearty despite his years, and most keenly interested in the progress of the cause of temperance and prohibition throughout the world. Lady Henry Somerset has issued a circular letter inviting temperance reformers to hold special meetings in celebration of Neal Dow's birthday, not only as a means of doing honour to one of the chief figures in modern temperance history, but also as a means of calling public attention to the position and progress of the temperance cause. This suggestion was first made by Miss Frances E. Willard, and has been cordially endorsed by the B.W.T.A., and by the United Kingdom Alliance. The chief celebration, in London, will take the form of a great popular demonstration in Exeter Hall, which will be decorated for the occasion.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

ANOTHER STEAM GINNING FACTORY IN PALITANA.

A correspondent writes from Palitana:—The ceremony of opening a steam ginning factory at Gariadhar, a Mahal of the Palitana State, was performed on the 24th ult. This is the second steam ginning factory opened by Mr. Oosman Jamal in the Palitana State. He has conferred a great boon on the merchants of Palitana, who will now have greater facilities than before for ginning, which will effect a saving both of time and money. A *shamiana*, decorated with flags and bunting, was erected for the occasion, and a string band was in attendance, which played selections of music at intervals. Among those present were:—His Highness Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Mrs. Ashby, Miss Hewett, all the officials of the State, and several leading merchants and citizens of the place. After the Thakore Saheb, Mrs. Ashby, and others had taken their seats. Mr. Anandrai, Superintendent, Educational Department, Palitana, on behalf of Mr. Oosman Jamal, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Your Highness, Mrs. Ashby, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You are all well aware for what purpose we have assembled here to-day. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by your Highness some time ago, and I have much pleasure in stating that the building is now complete, and the machinery fixed ready to commence work. Your Highness having expressed a desire—a desire in which all concurred—that the factory be called "The Ashby Ginning Factory," a reference was made to Captain Ashby, and he was extremely kind in giving his consent to it. The opening of the factory is due to the great interest which your Highness takes in the welfare of your State. The cultivators having received encouragement from your Highness, produce magnificent crops of cotton, of superior quality, which has got a good name in the market. The cotton ginned in the country, *churkhas*, formerly was adulterated in spite of every precaution that could be taken, and there was a great loss of time and money, as the cotton could not be cleaned quick enough to obtain a ready sale in the market. This was a matter of great importance to the cultivators, who have to pay their assessment in coin, and not in kind. All this was taken into consideration by your Highness, and at first a ginning factory was established in Palitana, and that one having proved successful, but with insufficient power to gin all the cotton brought here, another factory is now erected, for which I have to thank your Highness for the substantial aid your Highness has given me in the conveyance of the heavy boiler and the engine from Songad to Gariadhar, and at the same time I feel myself highly obliged to your Highness for the land given to me for the erection of a factory here. Your Highness has undergone a great deal of trouble and inconvenience to come all the way here, accompanied by European ladies and gentlemen, and officers of the State, for the occasion. This is a red-letter day, to be remembered during my life time, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me. Ladies and Gentlemen, I also heartly thank you, one and all, and especially Mrs. Ashby, for the trouble you have taken to come down from such a distance, with great inconvenience to yourself. It is a great pity Captain Ashby is not present here, owing to ill-health, I would have been much pleased if he had come here to-day. I have met with many acts of kindness at his hands, and would have liked to offer my thanks to him on this occasion. However, as he is not present, may I beg you, Thakore Saheb, to be good enough to request Mrs. Ashby to kindly confer another favour on me by starting the engine of the factory with her auspicious hand and declaring this Ashby Cotton Factory open, and to distribute presents to the contractors and their staff for the work they have so energetically done. Before sitting down, I beg to state that these two factories have now been erected under the patronage, and by the kind aid, of your Highness. Now I hope your Highness will again be so good as to continue the same kind favour in future for the safety and success of my factories. For these innumerable acts of kindness I wish your Highness long life, sound health, and a great blessing.

Mr. Oosman Jamal read the above speech in Gujerati. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, then said:—

Seth Oosman Jamal, Mrs. Ashby, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Seth Oosman Jamal for the assistance and advice he has given me from time to time for the good of the State, and for the cordial and friendly relations which have so long existed between myself and the Seth, and I fully trust that my ryots will give every support they can to this factory. As we are very desirous to join the name of Captain Ashby with this factory, we, therefore, name this factory, with his permission, as "The Ghariadar Ashby Ginning Factory." We are highly thankful to Seth Oosman Jamal for the removal of the inconvenience and difficulties the ryots had to contend with by the opening of this factory. I take this opportunity to say a few words of advice to my ryots. In Paragnas of the State cultivators sow very large quantities of Kanbee cotton, owing to the plentiful crops it yields. But in England this Kanbee cotton is looked upon as inferior to native cotton. This Kanbee cotton has its origin in Bengal, and is produced in Bengal in large quantities, so it is equal in value to the cotton produce there. Cultivators having no knowledge of the qualities of this cotton are misled from its apparent advantages, and sow it in large quantities. But from the talk which I had on this matter with an English merchant, I learnt that this Kanbee cotton will fetch a very low price after some time. Therefore, if the ryots wish to do good to themselves, and to have a direct intercourse with England, they should not only discontinue the practice of sowing Kanbee cotton, but should do all they can to decrease the growth of Kanbee cotton. When these suggestions will be acted upon, arrangements will be made to secure to them a saving in commission, and every facilities will be afforded to have a direct trade in cotton with England. (Cheers.) The Vahivatdar of Ghariadar, has given much assistance in opening this factory, and, therefore, his pay is increased by ten rupees. Now I request Mrs. Ashby to start the engine and declare the factory open.

Mrs. Ashby then turned the keys of the engine, and the machinery began to work amidst cheers. Mrs. Ashby afterwards distributed the presents to the contractors.

A merchant then came forward and thanked his Highness for the interest he takes in the welfare of his subjects, and wished him long life and prosperity.

After the distribution of *pan-supari*, and bouquets and garlands of flowers, the proceedings terminated.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 6 was 553, giving a death-rate of 33·41 per annum per thousand as against 25·37 in the corresponding period of last year, and 31·35 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 117 died from fevers; 19, small-pox; 18, measles; 66, phthisis; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 120, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 25, still-born; 51, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 17; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 243; Hindu outcaste, 52; Musalman, 163; Parsee, 23; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 324 as against 277 in the corresponding period of last year, and 282 the average over the past five years.

Lady Londonderry suggests, in the *Daily News*, that County Councils should organise lectures on Sanitary Science in rural districts. Could the average villager be induced to attend classes on ventilation and drainage, it is very much doubted whether the antagonism of the masses to the classes could be overcome.

Just when a brilliant career seemed opening out to him, Lord Brougham dropped his *protege*, and Groom led a precarious life, advertising advice to those about to marry for thirty stamps. About this time he matured his extraordinary pedigree, in which he traced his descent from King David and King Solomon. He also dropped his name of Groom, commenced to use the titles by which he was afterwards so widely known, and rode about in a carriage elaborately gilded. What brought him into greater prominence was his scheme for establishing a Welsh University. This, however, was so ruthlessly exposed by the *Western Mail*, that it alienated Groom's affections from Wales; and in the Bankruptcy Court he admitted he was without funds. To the last he was eccentric, and before his death prophesied his speedy resurrection.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

THE TARIFF BILL.

SCHEDULES OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

The *Gazette of India* publishes the following Schedules as appendices to the Tariff Bill:—

SCHEDULES I.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, including in addition to the articles specifically mentioned in this Schedule,

(a) all articles which are either "arms" or "ammunition" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, and

(b) any articles which the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "Military Stores" for the purposes of this Act.

Names of Articles	Duty. Rs. a.
Firearms and parts thereof—	
Firearms other than pistols, for each	50 0
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30 0
Pistols, for each	15 0
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10 0
Springs used for firearms, for each	8 0
Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5 0
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2 8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a firearm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1 8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	10 0
Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2 8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the foregoing list, when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per centum ad valorem; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
Gunpowder, common, per lb	0 5	10 per cent.
" sporting "	1 0	
All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores	...advalorem	

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED FISH.

Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty. Rs. a.
Liquors—		
Ale, beer, and porter Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
Liqueurs	do	6 0
Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption. Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof.	.....	Five per cent. ad valorem.
Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Wines—		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 45 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
Champagne and all other sparkling wines containing more than 45 per cent. of proof spirit.	do	6 0
All other sorts of wines not containing more than 45 per cent. of proof spirit.	do	1 0
All other sorts of wines containing more than 45 per cent. of proof spirit.	do	6 0
Opium, not covered by a Government pass.	Seer of 80 tolas...	24 0
Salt	Indian maund of 82 2-7lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
Salted fish, wet (ngapi) or dry.	do	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs. a.	Duty.
Articles of Food and Drink.			
Coffee	cwt.	65 0	5 p.ct.
Fruits and Vegetables—			
Almonds without shell	do	40 0	do
do in the shell	do	13 0	do
Cashew or cajoo kernels	do	12 0	do
Cocoanuts	thousand	40 0	do
do kernel (khopra)	cwt.	9 0	do
Currants, European	do	35 0	do
do Persian	do	12 0	do
Dates, dry, in bags	do	5 0	do
do wet do	do	4 0	do
do do in pots and boxes	do	8 0	do
Figs, European	do	42 0	do
do Persian, dried	do	6 8	do
Garlic	do	5 0	do
Pistachio nuts	do	25 0	do
Prunes, Bussora (aluBokhara)	do	10 0	do
Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Kishmish	do	12 0	do
Raisins, Munakka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea	do	10 0	do
Raisins, Malaga and bloom	lb.	0 10	do
do Other sorts	..	ad valorem	do
Walnuts	cwt.	6 0	do
All other sorts, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free	..	ad valorem	do
Provisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries—			
Bacon in cans, jowls and cheeks	lb.	0 12	do
Beef and pork	tierce of three cwt	75 0	do
	barrel of two cwt.	50 0	do
Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	do
Butter	lb.	1 0	do
Cheese	lb.	0 12	do
China preserves	box of six jars	8 0	do
Fish-maws	cwt.	100 0	do
Flour	barrel or sack of 200 lb.	20 0	do
Ghi	cwt.	40 0	do
Groceries not otherwise described	..	ad valorem	do
Pork hams	lb.	0 12	do
Sago	cwt.	10 0	do
Shark-fins	do	30 0	do
Singally and Sozille	do	15 0	do
Tapioca	do	12 0	do
Vinegar, European, in wood.	Imperial gallon.	1 0	do
do Persian	do	1 0	do
do Country	do	0 6	do
All other sorts of Provisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries	...	ad valorem	do
Spices—			
Aniseed, star	cwt.	25 0	do
Beteinuts—Goa	do	14 0	do
do —in the husk	thousand	2 0	do
do —white, Srivardhan	cwt.	28 0	do
do all other sorts	do	7 0	do
Cardamoms, other than bastard	do	250 0	do
Chillies, dry	do	9 0	do
Cloves	do	20 0	do
do stems and heads	do	5 0	do
do in seeds, narlavang	do	8 0	do
Ginger, dry	do	20 0	do
Mace	lb.	1 8	do
Nutmegs	do	1 0	do
do in shell	do	0 10	do
Pepper, black and long	cwt.	16 0	do
do white	do	35 0	do
All other sorts of spices	..	ad valorem	do
Sugar, China, candy	cwt.	20 0	do
do loaf	do	23 0	do
do soft	do	12 8	do
do all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	ad valorem	do
Tea, black	lb.	0 10	5p. ct.
do green	do	1 4	do
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials.			
Chemical products and preparations—			
Acid, sulphuric	do.	0 2	do
Alkali, country (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2 0	do
Alum	do	5 0	do
Arsenic	do	25 0	do
do China mansil	do	16 0	do
Bicarbonate of soda	do	7 0	do
Copperas, green	do	3 0	do
Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions	...	ad valorem	do
Sal ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	do
Sulphur (brimstone), flour	do	5 8	do
do (do) roll	do	5 0	do
do (do) rough	do	4 0	do
All other sorts of chemical products and preparations	..	......	..
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—			
Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0	5 per ct
do Socotra	do	25 0	do
Aloe-wood	lb.	3 0	do
Asafoetida (hing)	cwt.	80 0	do
do coarse (bingra)	do	18 0	do
Atary, Persian	do	15 0	do
Brimstone (amalsara)	do	45 0	do
Camphor, bhemsaini (baras)	lb.	100 0	do
do refined, cake	do	1 0	do
do crude in powder	do	0 12	do
Cassia lignea	cwt.	20 0	do
China root (chobchini), rough	do	7 0	do
do do scraped	do	16 0	do
Galangal, China	do	8 0	do
Pellitory (akalkara)	do	30 0	do
Salep	do	100 0	do
Senna leaves	do	4 8	do
Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	do	46 0	do
Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	..	ad valorem	do
All other sorts of drugs, medicines and narcotics, except Quinine, which is free, and Opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	do	do
Dyeing and Tanning materials—			
Alizarine dyes, all colours	..	ad valorem	do
Aniline do do	lb.	1 8	do
Cochineal	do	1 0	do
Gallnuts, myrabolams	cwt.	4 8	do
do Persian	do	37 0	do
Madder or manjit	do	12 0	do
Orchilla weed	do	9 8	do
Sappan wood and root	do	5 8	do
All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	do	ad valorem	do
Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
Agricultural Implements, excluding machinery, which is free	..	ad valorem	do
Hardware and Cutlery, including ironmongery and plated-ware, but excluding machinery and the component parts of machinery, which are free	..	do	do
Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
Brass, beads, ghungri, China.	thousand.	1 0	do
do old	cwt.	27 0	do
do sheets, rolls, very thin.	do	75 0	do
do wire	lb.	0 7	do
do all other sorts	..	ad valorem	do
Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	do
do bolt	do	43 0	do
do brazier's and sheets	do	43 0	do
do China cash	do	32 0	do
do Japan	do	38 0	do
do nails and composition nails	do	43 0	do
do old	do	38 0	do
do pigs and slabs	do	38 0	do
do sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	do	45 0	do
do tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	do	39 0	do
do China, white, copper-ware	lb.	1 2	do
do foil or dankpana	hundred leaves	3 0	do
do wire	lb.	0 9	do
do all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured	...	ad valorem	do
Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3 0	do
do do China and mock	...	ad valorem	do
Iron, anchors and cables	..	do	do
do angle and T	ton	110 0	do
do beams, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	..	ad valorem	do
do flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton	90 0	do
do galvanised, other than nails	cwt.	9 8	do
do galvanised, sheets and ridging	do	9 8	do
do hoop, plate, and sheet, other than Swedish	ton	128 0	do
do nails, rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers	cwt.	11 0	do
do nails, other sorts, including galvanised	..	ad valorem	do
do nail-rod	ton	100 0	do
do old	cwt.	2 0	do
do pig	ton	50 0	do
do pipes and tubes	...	ad valorem	do
do rice bowls	set of ten	4 9	do
do do	set of six	2 9	do
do rod, round, other than Swedish, not exceeding half an inch in diameter	ton	100 0	do
do rod, round, other than Swedish, exceeding half an inch in diameter	do	90 0	do
do Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	do	145 0	do
do Swedish, nail rod	do	170 0	do
do Swedish, round rod, not exceeding half an inch in diameter	do	180 0	do
do tinned plates	cwt.	10 0	do
do all other sorts, including wire, but excluding railway material which are free	..	ad volorem	do
Lametta, double reels	score	4 8	do
do single reels	do	2 4	do
Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	do
do Pig	do	9 8	do
Lead, pipes	...	do	
Lead, sheets, other than sheets for tea chests which are free.	cwt.	10 0	do
Lead, orsidue and brass leaves, foreign European	lb	1 2	do
do do China	do	1 0	do
Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets and bolts	cwt.	38 0	do
Patent or yellow metal sheathing, sheets, and bolts, old	do	30 0	do
Quicksilver	lb	1 6	do
Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	do
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	..	ad valorem	do
Steel, blistered	cwt.	7 0	do
Steel, British and foreign, other than Swedish,	..	ad valorem	do
Steel cast	..	...	do
Steel, spring	cwt.	7 0	do
Steel, Swedish	do	13 0	do
Steel, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except railway materials, which are free	..	ad valorem	do
Tin, block	cwt.	70 0	do
Tin, foil, China	..	0 12	do
Tin, other sorts	..	ad valorem	do
Zinc or spelter, nails	do	21 0	do
do plates and other shapes	do	16 0	do
soft	do	13 0	do
do do hard	do	18 0	do
do sheet or sheating	do	ad valorem	do
do all other sorts	..	do	do
All other sorts of metals	..		
Oils.			
Oils	..		
Cassia	lb	3 0	do
Cocoanut	cwt.	13 0	do
Grass	lb	1 12	do
Jinjili or til	cwt.	15 0	do
Linseed, European	Im gallon	1 12	do
Otto of sorts	ounce	10 0	do
Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum coal, schist shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum.	Im gallon	..	1 anna
Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	do	...	½ anna
Sandalwood	lb	8 0	5 p.ct
Turpentine	Im gallon	1 14	do
Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	do
Wood	...	25 0	do
All other sorts of oil	..	ad valorem	do
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding boots and shoes (for which see No. 39) and uniforms and accoutrements imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	..	ad valorem	5 p.ct.
Brushes, all sorts	...	do	do
Building and Engineering materials, namely asphalt, cement of all kinds, earthenware piping and other kinds	...	do	do
Cabinet-ware and Furniture.	...	do	do
Candles, paraffin	lb.	0 5	do
do spermaceti	do	0 6	do
Candles wax	lb.	1 0	do
do all other sorts, including composition	do	0 5	do
Canes, Ratans, articles made or cane of ratan, and basket work—			5 p. ct
Canes, Malacca	dozen	1 0	do
Ratans	cwt.	7 0	do
All other sorts except common bamboos, which are free	...	ad valorem	do
Carriages and component parts thereof, except railway carriages and trucks, which are free	...	do	do
Chinese and Japanese-ware, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 27)	..	do	do
Clocks, Watches, and other timekeepers	..	do	do
Coir and articles made of coir, except cables and rope (for which see No. 25)—			
Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	do
All other sorts	...	ad valorem	do
Coral, real	...	do	do
Cordage and rope made of any vegetable fibre—			
Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	10 0	do
do rope	do	10 0	do
Cordage, hemp, European	do	25 0	do
do do Manila	do	30 0	do
Twine, sail, European	lb.	0 8	do
All other sorts of cordage and rope	...	ad valorem	do
Cork and articles made of cork—			
Bottle corks	gross	1 0	do
Vial corks	do	0 4	do
All other sorts	...	ad valorem	do
Earthenware (except Earthenware piping, for which see No. 16), China, China clay, and porcelain	...	do	do
Feathers	..	do	do
Fireworks, China	box of 133⅓	35 0	do
do all other sorts	...	ad valorem	do
FLAX and articles made of flax—			
Canvas, sail, European, not exceeding 40 yards	bolt	22 0	do
Piece-goods	..	ad valorem	do
All other sorts, including linen-thread	..	do	do
Glass, glass-ware, beads, false pearls, and false corals—			
Bangles, glass, China gilt	hundred pairs	15 0	do
do do do not gilt	do.	3 0	do
Beads, China	cwt.	36 0	do
Coral, false	..	ad valorem	do
Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lb.	32 0	do
do Crown, coloured	100 superficial feet	14 0	do
do do of sizes	do	6 8	do
Pearls, false, Bajria	lakh	3 0	do
do do Boria	thousand	1 0	do
do do Jauria	lakh	5 0	do
do do Lolakh	thousand	5 12	do
do do Nathia	do	0 3	do
do do Tachia	do	1 0	do
do do Wattanah	lakh	10 0	do
All other sorts of beads, false pearls, glass and glass-ware	...	ad valorem	do
Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
Copal	cwt.	56 0	do
Cutch and gambier	do	17 0	do
Gum Ammoniac	do	14 0	do
do Arabic	do	18 0	do
do Bdellium (common gum)	do	10 0	do
Gum Benjamin	do	40 0	do
do Bysabol (coarse Myrrh)	do	14 0	do
Gum Olibanum or frankincense	do	12 0	do
Gum Persian (false)	do	10 0	do
do Kino	do	10 0	do
Myrrh	do	40 0	do
Rosin	do	4 4	do
All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin	..	ad valorem	do
Hemp and articles made of hemp—			
Piece-goods and all other sorts (except rope,)	...	do	do
Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
Hides, border	each	32 0	do
do buffalo	score	80 0	do
do cow	do	60 0	do
Skins, all kinds	do	ad valorem	do
Instruments and Apparatus—			
Musical, drawing, measuring, optical, photographic (including materials for photography), surveying, and surgical (including surgical appliances)	...	ad valorem	do
Ivory and Ivory-ware—			
Unmanufactured—			
Elephants' grinders	cwt.	125 0	do
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	do	800 0	do
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding than 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres and points, each weighing less than 10 lbs	cwt.	680 0	do
Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres and points)	do.	525 0	do
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	do.	175 0	do
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	do.	170 0	do
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	do.	130 0	do
Articles made of Ivory	do.	ad valorem	do
Jewellery, including plate—			
Silverware, plain	tola	1 0	do
do embossed or chased (other than European)	do.	1 4	do
All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	ad valorem	do
Jute, articles made from, except gunny bags, which are free	...	do.	do
Leather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, but excluding belting for driving machinery, which is free	...	do.	do
Marine and Naval Stores, not otherwise described	...	do.	do
Matches, Lucifer, and all other sorts	...	do.	do
Mats—			
Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	Hundred	75 0	do
All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 23)	...	ad valorem	do
Oil and Floor-cloth	..	do.	do
Paints, Colours, Painters' materials, and compositions for application to leather and metals—			
Ochre, other than European, all colours	cwt.	1 8	do
Paints of sorts	do.	9 0	do
do. composition	do.	56 0	do
do. patent driers	do.	10 0	do
Prussian blue, China	lb.	0 10	do
do. do. European	do.	1 0	do
Red lead	cwt	12 0	do
Turpentine	Imperial Gallon	1 14	do
Verdigris	cwt.	70	do
Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	94 0	do
White lead	cwt.	14 0	do
All other sorts	...	ad valorem	do
Paper: Wall paper	...	do.	do
Perfumery—			
Rose flowers, dried	cwt.	12 0	do.
Rose-water	Imperial Gallon.	1 14	do.
All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see schedule III)	..	ad valorem	do.
Piece-goods not otherwise described, except cotton piece-goods, which are free.	..	ad valorem.	do
Pipes and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco	...	do	do
Pitch Tar, and Dammer—			
Bitumen	—	do	do
Dammer	cwt.	6 0	do
Pitch, American and European	do	6 0	do
Pitch coal	do	2 8	do
Tar, American & European	do	6 9	do
do coal	do	2 8	do
do mineral	..	ad valorem.	do
Seeds—			
Castor	do	4 8	do
Cummin	do	17 0	do
do black	do	6 0	do
Linseed	do	5 8	do
Methi	do	4 0	do
Mustard, rape, or sarson	do	5 0	do
Poppy	do	6 0	do
Quince, bihidana	do	40 0	do
Sozira	do	22 0	do
Til or jinjili	do	7 8	do
All other sorts	..	ad valorem.	do
Shells and Cowries—			
Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred.	6 8	do
Chanks—white, live	do	7 0	do
do do dead	do	4 0	do
Cowras	do	0 8	do
Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 0	do
do Maldive	do	7 8	do
do Nakhla	do	65 0	do
do Sankhla	do	60 0	do
do yellow, superior quality	do	2 8	do
Mother-of-pearl, nacre	do	30 0	do
Tortoise-shell	do	7 0	do
do nakh	do	1 0	do
All other sorts	do	ad valorem.	do
Silk, and Articles made of Silk—			
Floss	lb.	9 0	do
Piece-goods	do	ad valorem.	do
Raw silk—			
Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	do	5 4	do
Mathew	do	3 4	do
Other kinds of China	do	7 0	do
Waste and Kachra	do	1 2	do
Panjam	do	2 0	do
Persian	do	4 4	do
Siam	lb.	2 0	do
Produced from the tasar or other wild worm	do	2 8	do
Sewing thread, China	do	9 0	do
All other sorts	..	ad valorem.	do
Soap	...	do	do
Stationery	...	do	do
Stone and Marble	..	do	5 p.ct.
Tallow and Grease	cwt.	25 0	do
Toilet requisites not otherwise described	...	ad valorem	do
Toys and requisites for all games	...	do	do
Umbrellas, cotton, under 20 inches	each.	0 1[illegible]	do
Umbrellas, cotton, 20 inches and upwards	do	1 0	do
Umbrellas, cotton, oiled, other than European	do	0 9	do
Umbrellas, cotton, all other sorts, including paper kettisals	...	ad valorem	do
Wax	cwt.	32 0	do
Wood and Timber	...	ad valorem	do
Woollen Goods—			
Braid Hosiery Piece-goods All other sorts	...	do	do

SCHEDULE V—(EXPORT TARIFF).

Rice, whether husked or unhusked, including rice-flour. Three annas per Indian maund of 82 2-7lb. avoirdupois weight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—6th Bombay Cavalry—Ressaidar Abdul Hasan Khan to be Woordi-Major vice Ressaidar and Woordi-Major Faiz Khan, pensioned.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—21st Regt (Marine Battn) Bombay Infy—Jnmadar Akbar Khan to be Subadar and Drill Havaldar Shaikh Pir Muhammad to be Jamadar vice Subadar Shaikh Karim Baksh, pensioned.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—27th Regt (1st Baluch Battn) Bombay L I—Havaldar Tara Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Dayal Singh, retired; and Havaldar Muhammad Shah to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Gulab Khan, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Lieut R H Massie, R A, No 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave in India for three months on medical certificate:—First grade Apothecary A P Fernandes, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs:—Surgn-Major J P Greany, MD, I M S, Civil Surgn, Belgaum.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—the following appointment is made:—To be Hony Chaplain—The Rev Walter Bree Hesketh Biggs.

The services of Surgn-Capt J G Hojel are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut A S Hamilton, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 4th Regt Sikh Infy, for one year.

Col E S Reynolds, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major G D Atkinson, I S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut C Burrard, I S C, six months, private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A Campbell, R I M, D S O, C I E, offg Director of the Royal Indian Marine, to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Capt J Hext, R N (Retired), ADC, CIE.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev T H Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is granted furlough for twenty months from such date in April next.

The following appoinintments are made:—The Rev A B Watson, M A, to act as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland and Senior Chaplain, St Adrew's Church, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of the Reverend T H Greig; and The Rev J H Mackay, M A, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee, until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLICITAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Major L L Fenton and Mr H F Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Surveys, Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, during the absence of Mr R E Candy, I C S, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr G M Sathe, Reporter on the Native Press, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr A V Patkar, First Assistant to the Reporter on the Native Press, is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press during the absence of Mr G M Sathe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr T S Hamilton I C S, on return from privilege leave, to take up his permanent appointment of Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat; and Mr J B Alcock, I C S, on being relieved by Mr Hamilton, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Fellowes to act as Dist Sup of Police in the Sholapur Dist from the date of departure on furlough of Mr F H Warden pending further orders.

Mr G McCorkell, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr J K N Kabraji, Assist Coll and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, with additional power specified.

Azam Raghavendra Gopal Betgiri, acting Mahalkari of petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram, Mamlatdar of taluka Chorasi in the district of Surat, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr F C Jones, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for one year of the extraordinary leave without pay.

Azam Ardesir Fardunji Dalal, Head Karkun of taluka Thasra in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The appointment of Azam Hari Ramchandra Paranjpe as a Conciliator in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, exclusive of the twenty-nine villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka in that district, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Babaji Sadashiv Dundwate, residing at Baramati, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, exclusive of the twenty nine villages tranferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka of that district, vice Mr Hari Ramchandra Paranjpe, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Gadre, B A, as Depy Educational Inspr, Thana.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed furlough for one year and seven months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C E S Steele to act as Depy Commisr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, with effect from date of taking charge, vice Mr H E Watson, deceased. Khan Bahadur Shekh Sadikali valad Sherali to act in addition to his other duties as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, with effect from date of taking charge until relieved and Mr M D Mackenzie, on return to duty, to act as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted an extension by one month and fifteen days of the furlough for eighteen months and fifteen days allowed to him.

Mr R C Wroughton, Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C G H Fawcettt, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Capt J G Hojel are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Dep.

Assist Surg T H Aquino, L M & S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Candy Dispensary at Vengurla, during the absence of Assist Surg C M Rodrigues on privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Summers, B Sc, Assoc M Inst C E Ex Eng, second grade, is allowed furlough for eight months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment:—Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to be Chief Engineer, third class; Mr H M Thompson to be Suptg Engr, first class; Mr S B Doig to be Suptg Engr, second class; and Mr H G Palliser to be Suptg Engr, third class.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Honorary Leiut J Simon to be an Extra Assist Engr, second grade.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores. &c.

There is something quite pathetic about the hideousness of a bulldog. The fiercest-looking of created things, he is the best-tempered creature living. With the chest of a prize-ox, he has weak lungs, and usually dies early from consumption. King Orry, whose portrait is appended, was one of the prize-winners at Cruft's Dog Show. His face, when he smiles at a visitor, is a nightmare. He is—as the schoolboy said of his master—all jaw. And he has no nose to speak of, or smell with—an excellent thing in a bulldog. Being almost entirely without scent, it was somewhat odd to find him a centre of admiration at Islington.

The phenomenon known as the "Barrisaul Guns" has for a long time formed a subject of scientific speculation, and some members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in the Scientific Department, have from time to time made contributions to the elucidation of the phenomenon. But beyond hypotheses no scientifically correct or proved theory has been advanced. We are informed by a native correspondent that the "Essay on Barrisaul Guns" by a Bengali Mathematician, Baboo Chander Kant Bose, which has been awarded Sir Charles Elliott's prize for 1893 for original scientific papers by natives of Bengal, propounds a theory which beyond question possesses the credit of being far more scientific in its character than any other formulated before. The essay is likely to be published in a coming issue of the journal of the Asiatic Society of *Bengal*.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Don Fabrizio Massimo, Duke of Anticoli, and grandson, on his mother's side, of the late Duchess de Berry, is about to marry Princess Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, who served under Bazaine at Metz, and niece of the Empress Eugenie. Only a year ago (says the "Pall Mall Gazette') Don Fabrizio played a conspicuous part in a highly romantic adventure which might have interfered with his matrimonial prospects. He fell in love with the pretty daughter of a Roman citizen, and ran away with her. His intentions appear to have been honourable, for he lost no time in presenting his inamorata to a priest, who undertook to conciliate his parents. Princess Massimo raised no opposition to her son's wishes, but only stipulated that "the young person" should go through a period of probation in a convent. Meanwhile the affair got talked about, and insinuations as to the girl's motives were spread broadcast. She was freely charged with having entrapped the son of one of the noblest families of Italy into a mesalliance. Scarcely two months since the young people, with the full consent of their respective families, presented themselves at the Capitol to go through the ceremony of a civil marriage. The Prince, on being asked the usual question, Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife? replied, Yes! in very decided fashion; but when the same formula was addressed to the bride, her answer was an equally vigorous No! She was determined to vindicate her honesty, even at the cost of her heart, and nothing could induce her to alter her resolve. The Prince, as we see, has been speedily consoled, but it would be interesting to learn whether the lady's wound has healed as satisfactorily.

It has only now become known (says the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent) that a pleasant surprise was prepared by the young Prussian princes for their father, the Emperor, on his birthday a week ago. As the day was a particularly memorable one, completing the 25th year of the Emperor's connection with the army, the Empress thought that her children ought to arrange something special as a surprise for their father. The Princes' tutor, Herr Kessler, the military chaplain, was therefore speedily summoned by the Empress, who begged him to compose some verses for the princes, in which the military jubilee was to play the principal part. Herr Kessler at once set to work, and was able the same day to hand the Empress the wished-for verses. In them the princes were supposed to be the representatives of the various household regiments, the poet ingeniously bringing the memorable days in the history of these regiments into connection with the Emperors jubilee. But the uniforms had quickly to be got ready for the princes. Their measures were taken and the tailors set to work. Meanwhile the princes had soon got their verses off by heart. On the birthday morning they marched up in all the pride of their new uniforms, and fulfilled their task so prettily that the Emperor beamed with pleasure. The Empress was equally well pleased that her surprise had succeeded so well.

There seems to be some doubt as to the exact age of M. Jules Simon in spite of the fact that a banquet was held in Paris to celebrate his eightieth birthday. He himself protested that he had not yet completed his eightieth year, though one authority gives the date of his birth as December 28, 1814, and another as December 31 of the same year. His name was at first Jules Simon Suisse, but he soon dropped the last, and has been known as 'Jules Simon' ever since. After the coup d'etat he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor, and ranged himself definitely with the Republican party, of which he became the head. He was a member of the Government of National Defence in 1870, and in 1876 became Premier. Second only to Gambetta as an orator, he was perhaps the ablest, as he was certainly the most thoughtful, of the men to whom the Government of France came after the fall of the Empire. He has written copiously on political subjects and a little on ancient philosophy.

In connection with the question now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as to the marriage laws of Malta, it may be remembered that in 1889 the late Government sent a special mission to Rome to ascertain the Pope's views on the subject. The mission caused an outcry against any recognition of Papal authority, and the action of Lord Salisbury was much criticised. The mission was entrusted to Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, who with Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State, drafted a bill to be introduced into the Maltese legislative council. This arrangement was that marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Roman Catholics were to be celebrated according to the decree of the Council of Trent; marriages between non-Roman Catholics being celebrated according to any law that might be passed. This draft ordinance however, was so strongly opposed that it had to be dropped, and as a consequence, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has been called on to decide whether the "canon' or the "customary" law rules in Malta as regards Protestant and mixed marriages.

Sir Benjamin Stone, who was a member of the Solar Eclipse Expedition in Brazil (where the nuts and revolutions come from), tells how in one town the soldiers and populace were about to "fire out' the Governor, and how before the bombardment began the local photographer took a view of the scene. The Governor was then "fired out," and another photograph was taken to commemorate the victory. Brazilian revolutions, it seems, are no more able to flourish without the assistance of the camera than are silver weddings or Irish evictions.

At recent revival meetings, held in Brooklyn, a prominent part has been taken by two ladies, Mrs. Isabelle Sparkes Kress and Mrs. M. E. Willson. The former is commonly known as the Gospel Nightingale, and we read of the latter that the Hon. Thurlow Weed once referred to her as the Jenny Lind of Sacred Song. Also that Mrs. Willson has written several sacred songs, which are Familiar in Church circles. Among her compositions are Papa, Come This Way, and My Mother's Beautiful Hands.

A correspondent of the "Athenæum," who contributes a pleasantly weritten account of the late Mrs. Samuel Bentley, talks of the early days when Handel was sometimes played after dinner, and Corelli and old classic music, and adds that, in spite of her ninety years, she read her Tyndall and her Froude, and kept herself up the time of day. Indeed, Mrs. Bentley might have begun by playing Corelli, and finished up with reading her; but that she is described as an entirely sincere woman of maseculine good sense.

The death of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne is a grief which is almost personal to thousands who never saw his face. He was not a great writer in the ordinary sense of the term, the grand style he made no pretensions to, and he was certainly too much given to preaching. The present generation sees his books as it were through a golden haze, and we think, whenever his name is mentioned, of the days when Plancus was Consul and all the world was spring. Was there ever a boy who made the acquaintance of the *Dog Crusoe* without conceiving a passionate affection for that noble beast and his master, the owner of the silver rifle, or who did not long to join Jack and Ralph and Peterkin in the Coral Island? The real spirit of Romance was in his books, and no boy who was laid hold of by their enchantment was the worse, but much the better, for the spell.

Ever since the appearance of the prefatory verses to Treasure Island Mr. Ballantyne has been known to many of his admirers by the name Mr Stevenson there gave him—Ballantyne the Brave. It may be interesting to quote the little poems apologising for any errors which may have crept in through the crevices of a defective memory :—

"If sailor tales to sailor tunes,
Storm and adventure, heat and cold,
If schooners, islands, and maroons,
And buccaneers, and buried gold,
And all the old romance, re-told
Exactly in the ancient way,
Can please, as me they pleased of old,
The wiser youngsters of to-day—
"So be it, and fall on. If not,
If studious youth no longer crave—
His ancient appetites forgot—
Kingston, and Ballantine the Brave,
And Cooper of the wood and wave;
—So be it also, and may I
And all my pirates share the grave
Where these and their creations lie!"

It appears from the latest telegrams from Cairo that the Khedive is now doing his best to conciliate his English advisers. The appointment of Major General Sir E. H. Zohrab to succeed Maher Pasha as Under Scretarey for War is distinctly a step in the right direction. Though bearing an English title, Sir E. H. Zohrab is, as his name implies, an Oriental by birth. He is, however, a Christian in religion, being a member of the Armenian Church, and English in his sympathies. He was on Lord Wolseley's staff at Tel el Kebir, and served for ten years under Sir Francis Grenfell. He is an Honorary K.C.M.G., and also a C.B.

The career of M. Brunetiere, who was the other day received into the Academy, has been less chequered than that of most literary Frenchmen, and we believe he has never been either imprisoned, fined, exiled, or even had any of his works suppressed. Perhaps this singularity is due to the fact that he did not bgin to work till after the fall of the Empire, an event which was the cause of his devoting himself to literature. He joined the Revue des Deux Mondes in 1875, and has given most of his attention to literary criticism from that date; but in 1890 he returned to his earlier studies, in a great work, L'Evolution des genres dans l'histoire de la litterature, in which the methods of Darwin are applied to the study of literature.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES 1894-95.

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The revenue from all sources is estimated at Rs. 48,09,400. The expenditure which includes Rs. 100,000 for the reduction of debt, Rs. 92,422 for Sinking Fund charges on the Victoria Dock loan and Rs. 1,00,334 for the depreciation of plant of all kinds is estimated at Rs. 47,96,500, leaving a surplus of Rs. 12,900.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The revenue receipts estimated at Rs. 48,09,400 compare with previous years as follows :—Rs. 48,47,423 actuals 1891-92; Rs. 45,17,321 actuals 1892-93; Rs. 47,11,110 Budget 1893-94; Rs. 46,78,553 actuals Calendar year 1893. But to admit of a correct comparison (see explanation on the same subject under Revenue Expenditure), it is necessary to eliminate the Book credit for Engineering Establishment to be transferred to new works at the end of the year," and the comparision then stands as follows :—Rs. 48,07,424 actuals 1891-92, Rs. 44,55,073 actuals 1892-93, Rs. 46,71,733 Budget 1893-94, Rs. 46,56,305 actuals Calendar year 1893, Rs. 47,50,627 Budget 1894-95. The increase estimated for is very moderate: as compared with the actuals for the Calendar year 1893, it is Rs. 94,322, of which Rs. 12,185 is drawn from the Depreciation Fund, and Rs. 14,757 is owing to the change in the trooping arrangements. Moreover, the receipts for the official year 1893-94, on the basis of the actuals up to 20th February, are known to be Rs. 39,181, better than those of the Calendar year so that a net increase of only Rs. 28,199 is estimated for on items in regard to which there is any element of uncertainty.

The following is a brief explanation of the basis on which the estimates have been framed under the several heads :—

Bunder Properties.—The estimate is Rs. 18,19,000 as compared with :—Rs. 19,01,219 actuals 1891-92, Rs. 17,78,232 actuals 1892-93, Rs. 18,66,000 Budget 1893-94, Rs. 17,44,258 actuals for Calendar year 1893. The increase as compared with the actuals for the Calendar year 1893 is Rs. 74,742, of which Rs. 14,757 is on account of receipts from Tolls on Sroops, it having been decided by Government that for the present, with effect from next season, Troops shall use the Bombay route exclusively instead of part going to Karachi as in the past 2 years: Rs. 31,296 is on account of anticipted increased receipts from ground rent, due partly to new leaseholds temporary and otherwise, of which the Trustees have cognizance, and partly to certain of the leaseholds which have been current for some years falling under an increase scale of rents. Allowance is also made for a small addition to the receipts on account of fresh applications for leases. The balance of the increase is in the item warehouse receipts, which are taken at Rs. 1,90,000, as against Rs. 1,81,759, the actuals in 1892-93, and Rs. 1,62,232, the actuals in 1893. The increase is warranted by the state of the stocks which, it is considered, have reached so low a limit that they must now increase—a larger increase would have been taken credit for but for the uncertainty of exchange. Under other heads of this section the receipts have been estimated on the basis of the actuals during the Calendar year 1893.

Wet Docks.—The estimate is Rs. 23,90,000 as compared with namely Rs. 23,62,387 Actuals 1891-92 Rs. 21,62,786 actuals 1892-93 Rs. 22,07,000 Budget 1893-94 Rs. 23,51,418 actuals for Calendar year 1893. The estimate has been carefully framed on the basis principally of the actuals in the Calendar year 1893, allowance being made for a probable falling off under machinery, and seeds, and for increase under coasting trade, and in Grain, and Cotton, which the circumstances seem to fully justify.

Merewether Dry Docks.—The estimate is, Rs. 1,00,000 as compared with :—Rs. 80,154 actuals 1891-92 Rs. 97,825 actuals 1892-93 Rs. 1,10,000 Budget 1893-94 Rs. 71,876 actuals for Calendar year 1893. The Trustees have recently reduced the scale of charges for large vessels, and it is anticipated that when this is generally known the dock will be more extensively used than in the past Calendar year, and that the receipts may be set at slightly more than the Actuals in 1892-93.

Port Fund Account.—The estimate is Rs. 1,50,000 as compared with:—Rs. 1,55,252 actuals 1891-92 Rs. 1,53,860 actuals 1892-93, Rs. 1,49,000 Budget 1893-94, Rs. 1,56,355 actuals Calendar year 1893. The decrease as compared with the Calendar year 1893 is due principally to an anticipated decrease under Fines and to no refund being anticipated on account of the salary of the Health Officer of the Port and Harbour Police.

Interest and Miscellaneous.—The receipts estimated are less than in the Calendar year, owing to the credit realised in the latter from interest on the 61 lakh loan placed with the Bank on fixed deposit pending its repayment to Government, and to the receipts from interest on investments being less which is accounted for by the withdrawal of a sum to cover the deficit of the year 1892-93, and the transfer of a further sum to form a Fire Insurance Fund. On the other hand there is an increase in the book credit for Engineering Establishment proportionate to the increased expenditure proposed on Capital Account works.

Pilotage Account.—The receipts are based principally on the actuals of the Calendar year 1893.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 47,96,500 as compared with Rs. 46,61,071 actuals 1891-92; Rs. 43,72,927 actuals 1892-93; Rs. 46,95,885 Budget 1893-94. The figures for 1891-92 include no charge for the Victoria Dock Loan Sinking Fund which became payable from the second half of 1892-93, and is included in that and the following years at Rs. 44,931 actuals 1892-93; Rs. 90,862 Budget 1893-94; Rs. 92,422 Budget 1894-95.

For purposes of comparison the above figures are greatly complicated by the system of dealing with the charges for Engineering Establishment. The total charge under this head is apportioned to the several sections of the Budget in proportion to outlay which is of course correct, but the proportion debitable to outlay under Capital works and under Depreciation is shown in the Budgets as a credit under Revenue and a debit to Revenue Expenditure under general charges. In the accounts both these entries disappear and the charges are shown correctly under the heads to which they appertain. Obviously the system of budgetting for this item is inconvenient because in a year when the outlay on capital or depreciation is considerable the Revenue side of the Budget is swollen proportionately and the Revenue Expenditure is similarly swollen by a fictitious debit. It will be convenient therefore to eliminate these charges altogether and the comparison then stands :—Rs. 46,21,072 actuals 1891-92, Rs. 46,50,679 actuals 1892-93, Rs. 46,56,508 Budget 1893-94 and Rs. 47,37,727 Budget 1894-95.

Comparing the Budget 1894-95, 1st with the actuals 1892-93, the increase is Rs. 87,048, and 2nd, with the Budget 1893-94, the increase is Rs. 81,219, which amounts are comprised as follows :—

	In comparison with :— Actuals 1892-93. Inc. Rs.	Dec. Rs.	Budget 1893-94 Inc. Rs.	Dec. Rs.
1 General Charges	9,288	...	4,512	..
2 Bunder Properties	17,709	...	21,074	..
3 Prince's and Victoria Docks	75,486	...	41,212	...
4 Merewether Dry Dock	..	10,515	..	2,574
5 Rents	3	..	..	...
6 Port Department	..	11,215	1,153	...
7 Interest	..	38,681	1,694	..
8 Sinking Fund	47,491	...	1,560	...
9 Depreciation Fund	14,616	...	3,888	..
10 Pilotage Account	..	3,507	..	11,383
11 Municipal Taxes	...	2,705	7,207	..
12 Clothing to peons	..	578	4,828	..
13 Engineering Chargeable to Revenue	..	24,244	...	7,902
14 Exchange Compensation	16,900	..	16,900	...
Total	1,81,493	94,445	1,03,058	21,839
	94,445	..	21,839	...
Net increase	87,048	...	81,219	...

Excluding items 11, 12, 13 and 14 shown separately below.

General Charges.—The increase in both cases is owing to the increased charges for provident fund, and pensions, and for salaries to the establishment due to the increments which have accrued by length of Service. The contributions to Provident Fund have increased since 1892-93 from Rs. 36,553 to Rs. 42,000 or by Rs. 5,447 and pensions which cost Rs. 7,109 in 1892-93 are estimated in 1894-95 at Rs. 8,678. There has been no addition to the strength of the establishment under this head in either year.

Bunder Properties.—Rs. 10,000 of the increase this head in both cases is due to the special grant provisionally allotted for the clearance of the Frere canals which have silted considerably. The balance of the increase is partly due to the accrual of increments in the salaries of the permanent staff, and to the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Warehouses, and the revision of the Subordinate Establishment in that department. As compared with 1892-93 there is a further increase of Rs. 8,757 on account of Repairs, &c., of Flotilla which was transferred to the head Revenue Expenditure, with effect from 1893-94, and as compared with 1893-94 there is a further increase of Rs. 8,000 due to the usual provision for dredging the Sassoon Dock which has to be done every two years, and was included in 1892-93 but not in 1893-94.

Prince's and Victoria Docks.—The large increase in the expenditure under this head is principally in items which are dependent on the amount of the traffic, and as an increase under the receipts due to the expansion of traffic has been taken credit for it follows that the expenditure has to be proportionately increased. This applies to the following items :—

	Increase as compared with :— Actuals 1892-93.	Budget 1893-94.
Payments to Hamallage Contractors	28,605	23 000
Hydraulic Machinery	23,763	2,086
Temporary Establishment	— 2,519	6,000
Repairs and renewal of traffic gear	4,569	5,031

This accounts for the greater portion of the increase in both cases. As compared with 1892-93 there is a further increase in contingent works of Rs. 5,074 (Tramplates on wharves and covering in gates) and of Rs. 2,012 in the provision for scavenging the docks. The balance is explained by the operation of the rules for incremental salaries and by the increase sanctioned in the Gate Staff with a view to greater security and more efficient performance of the important check exercised, more particularly, on deliveries of import cargoes.

The provision for dredging the docks and channels, Rs. 2,25,000, is the same as in the past year, and Rs.1,162 more than the expenditure in 1892-93. A smaller provision would have been made, but an increase in the price of coal has been allowed for.

Merewether Dry Dock.—The decrease as compared with 1892-93 is principally owing to the charge that year on account of certain non-recurring items of expenditure, to a smaller provision for depreciation, the allowance in 1892-93 being considered larger than necessary, and to less provision under the head payments to sub-contractors in anticipation of a revision of the contract. The decrease as compared with the Budget 1893-94 is on account of the last-mentioned cause and to the anticipated gross receipts being smaller than was estimated in that year.

Port Department.—The decrease as compared with 1892-93 is owing to the expenditure incurred in that year for new burners for the light-houses. The small increase as compared with the Budget 1893-94 is accounted by the provision for Trustees' share of the establishment of the Health Officer of the Port which is Rs. 10,431 against Rs. 9,427 in the previous year.

Interest.—The saving as compared with 1892-93 is principally due to the conversion of the 61 lakh Prince's Dock 4½ loan into a 4 per cent. debenture loan and to the reduction of interest-bearing debt by credits from surplus revenue and from sales and transfers of land. The small increase as compared with the Budget for 1893-94 is on account of the further advance for the completion of the Victoria Dock works.

No increase is allowed for on account of the fresh loan works now in progress, as the outlay will be met from cash balances until probably late in the year.

Sinking Fund.—On account of the Victoria Dock loan the sinking fund charge as already explained, commenced from 1892-93, and the accounts of that year included one-half yearly payment only. The Budget for 1893-94 and 1894-95 each include two half-yearly payments, and the amount is larger in the latter year because of the further expenditure incurred on the works in the interim.

Depreciation Funds.—The outlay from this source is larger than in either 1892-93 or 1893-94 on account of the provision for a caisson for the 55 foot entrance to the Prince's Dock to allow of the removal of the gates for repairs, and to save the recurring expense of a temporary dam when the gates require repair.

Pilotage.—The expenditure balances the receipts, the surplus, if any, being carried to the credit of the fund for the replacement of schooners. In 1894-95 it is estimated that there will be no surplus. In 1892-93 the pilot's share of earnings was Rs. 1,441 more than estimated in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,893 were carried to the credit of the Replacement Fund. In 1893-94 the Pilot's share of earnings was estimated at Rs. 4,635 more than estimated for 1894-95 and Rs. 5,691 was shown as a credit to the Replacement Fund. The decrease is due to the issue of licenses to coasting vessels. The strength of the Staff will be regulated as far as possible to prevent the pay of individuals being affected.

Municipal Taxes.—The decrease as compared with actuals 1892-93 is on account of arrears paid in that year and the increase as compared with the budget for 1893-94 is owing to increased taxation for Halalkhor service.

Clothing to Peons.—This is a biennial charge, and appears accordingly as an increase as compared with 1893-94, while a small saving is anticipated on the cost in 1892-93.

Engineering Establishment.—This may now be considered as a whole. The figures are—

	Debitable to Capital. Rs.	Depreciation. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Actual 1891-92	37,109	2,890	43,518	83,517
" 1892-93	19,817	2,431	59,000	81,248
Budget 1893-94	36,916	2,461	42,658	82,035
" 1894-95	56,676	2,097	34,756	93,529

The charge to revenue is wholly dependent on the expenditure on Capital Account works which explains the fluctuations shown in the table. The decrease would have been larger but for the increase in the total cost which is due to exchange Compensation Rs. 4,896. Pay of Masonry Foreman formerly charged to works Rs. 3,600 and to increments of salary which have accrued and to the revision of the scale of pay of the Staff of upper subordinates and draftsmen. The total expenditure on works and repairs under the supervision of the Engineer being estimated at Rs. 18,14,750 the charge is at the rate of 5·15 per cent. only. This is extremely low.

Echange Compensation.—This is of course a new item. The provision is calculated at 1*s.* 2*d.* Including Engineering Establishment the total cost of the relief thus afforded to non-domiciled employes of the Trust will, at the rate mentioned, be Rs. 21.796.

W. C. HUGHES, Chairman.

Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—March 5.

Carleton, Lt, Bo, 4th King's Own, on leave, to Ahmednaggar.

March 7.

Stokes, Lt, Bo, Comdt Parandhar, on leave, from Purandhar
Bourke, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Purandhar.
Greenstreet, Lt Col, Ms, R E, on leave, from Ootacamand.

March 8.

Thornhill, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Bhopal.
Paine, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Waves, Lt, Bengal, Highl L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Stalkarth, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolale.
Geoghegan, Capt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Deesa.
Stack, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Deesa.
Frazer, Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy, on leave, from Jalna.

DEPARTURES.—March 5.

Fitzherbert, Lt Col, Bo, Comdt Deolalee Dept, on duty, to Deolalee.
Welman, Capt, 13th Bo Infy, on leave, to Umballa.

March 8.

Tryon, Lt, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Steuart, Lt, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Fitzerald, Major, Bo, Durham, L I, on leave, to Karachi.
Page, Capt, Bo, Adjt, 2nd B B and C I Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day :—

Fort Head Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 6th instant, had been granted to Gunner A. Bedford.

3. The Corps will parade for the Wheal Cup Competition to-morrow as follows :—

No. 1 Company will fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-15 p.m. and proceed from Church Gate Station to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company will fall in at Grant Road Station at 4-15 p.m. and on arrival of No. 1 Company, both Companies will form up and march to Mahaluxmi Fort Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association at the Bombay Vnlunteer Artillery Head Quarters Fort, at 6 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th March, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 10th inst. at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 10th instant as follows :—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. As the Annual Inspection will take place at the end of March, it is requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend this and the subsequent Parades.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

3. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are reminded that the competitions for the Carbine Championship and for the Recruits Contests will take place at Bandora at the end of the week. Post entries to the Range Officer.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

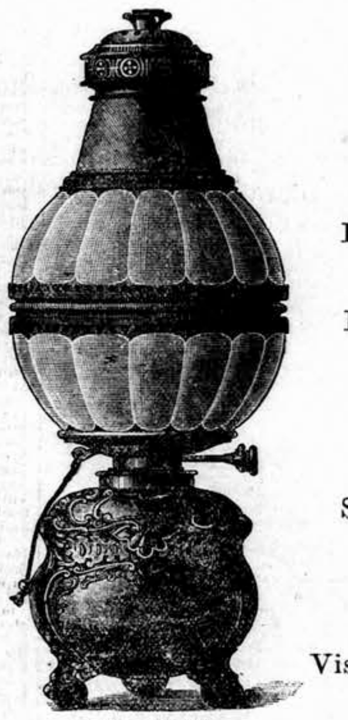
MAJOLICA ART WARE!
THE MOST ARTISTICALLY FINISHED AND RICHLY DECORATED WITH GOLD ON RAISED WORK.

The richest and most selected assortment in this Art Ware ever imported into India.

The most beautiful assortment of Wedding and Birthda Presents.

CARD TRAYS. — WALL PLATES. — FLOWER POTS. — CAKE STANDS, &c.

COFFEE SETS. — DUMB WAITERS. — FLOWER VASES. — FRUIT STANDS, &c.



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No. 1?98.

No. 7995.

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PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

My Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent post free to the Mofussil on application.

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R. DITMAR,
(LATE THEODOR KNAUST,)
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ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDALLISTS.
LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.
TRADE MARK.
LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
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ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.
DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS.
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.
The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.
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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.
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DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE
BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S
BISCUITS AND CAKES.
Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

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For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.
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(1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
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20 Medals.
PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.
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VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
TRIPLEX IN UNUM; SANITAS
VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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NOTICES.

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for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
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CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.»

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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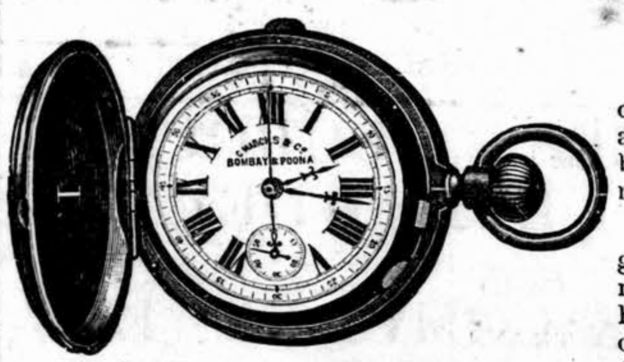
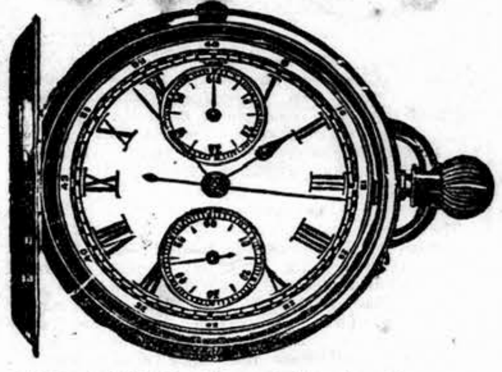


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	„ 350
Silver Hunting Watch	„ 275
Ditto Crystal face	„ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality	Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 540
Silver do. Hunting case	„ 220
Ditto do. Crystal face	„ 200

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"	Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder	„ 210
Silve do. do.	„ 95
Do. Half-hunting	„ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	„ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse.
A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs. 175
Silver do.	„ 65
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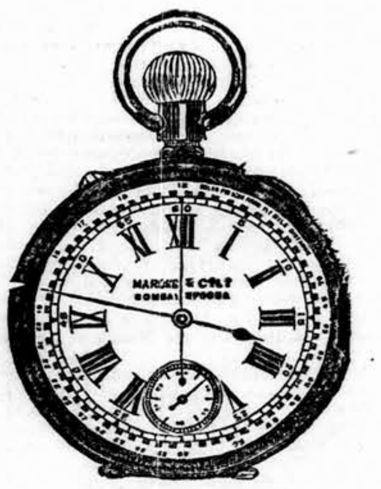
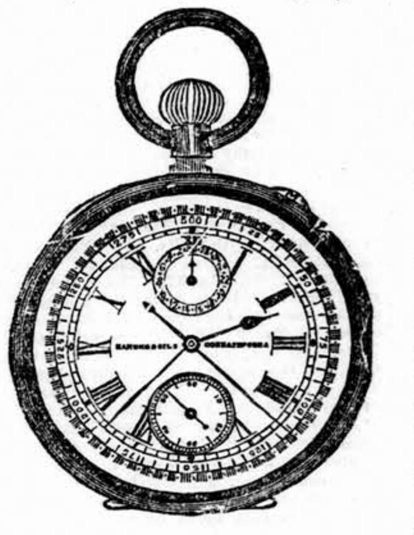


Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face	„ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 12



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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„ 1,200

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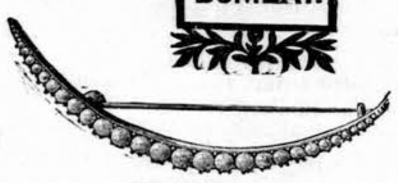
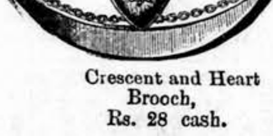


Pearl New Moon
Brooch,
Rs. 84 cash.



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Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch,
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Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch
Rs. 27 cash.

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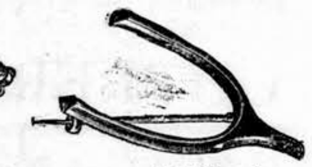
Rs. 16 cash

Golf Bangle,
Rs. 54 cash.



Gold Brooch,
Wish Bone,
Rs. 12 cash

Curb Chain
bracelet,
Rs. 120
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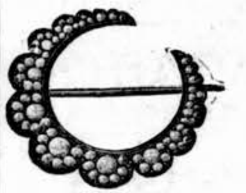

Pearl Brooch,
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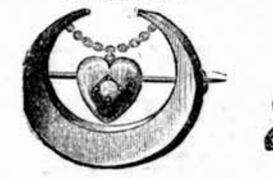
Chain and Heart
Brooch,
Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl set Bangle,
Rs. 38 cash.



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"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY"—

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."— *London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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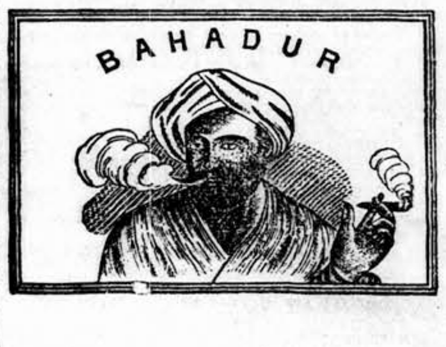

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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Horlick's Malted Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
Contains no starch.
Requires no cooking.
No added milk.

Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

INFANTS and INVALIDS.

As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

Flesh, Bone and Brain.

"Very palatable, and free from adulterants."—*British Medical Journal.*
"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

Wholesale of—
TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sold by all Dealers.
Endorsed by all Physicians.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuabre therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

No more **ASTHMA** nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.— *"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.— *"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*

Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
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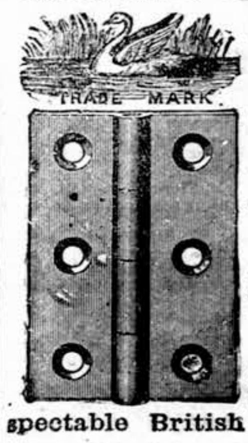

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